



## PRIDE OF OUR ALLY

Small firm, big fashion success

Life & Times, page 5



## THE BALL IS IN COURT

The rule of law in sport

Life & Times, page 4



## FLY FREE TO AMERICA

Special ways to discover US

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## ON OTHER PAGES

### Fears for Britons

Police in Australia believe that bodies found in shallow graves south of Sydney are of Joanne Walters, below, from Maesteg in Glamorgan, and Caroline Clark, of Farnham, Surrey, both 22, who were last seen alive when they left Sydney in April to go fruit-picking in southeastern Australia. Page 4



### Chief replaced

Scotland Yard confirmed yesterday that Commander George Churchill-Coleman is to be replaced as head of the anti-terrorist branch by Commander David Tucker. The premature leak of the move has angered police who believe it has been interpreted as a lack of confidence in Mr Churchill-Coleman's performance. Mr Tucker takes over one of the most difficult jobs in policing. For the past two years he has been head of the department responsible for collecting intelligence and surveillance operations. Page 7

### Baritone dies

The Welsh baritone Sir Geraint Evans has died in an Aberystwyth hospital aged 70. Sir Geraint, one of the leading British opera singers of the post-1945 era, was admitted to hospital eight days ago after suffering a heart attack. Page 4

### Off to Bosnia

The 1,000 British troops going to Bosnia as part of the 6,000 UN reinforcements will be based at Tuzla, a Muslim enclave north of Sarajevo surrounded by Serbian artillery. Senior officers leave for Bosnia tomorrow. Page 12

### World in pieces

Boutros Boutros-Ghali, secretary-general of the UN, feels that the world could splinter into 400 economically crippled mini-states unless the rights of minorities move to the top of the international agenda. Page 12

### Ship boarded

Anglo-French relations over fishing worsened when a fishery protection vessel's crew boarded a French trawler near the Scilly Isles. Page 18

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# Knife-edge French poll result spells trouble for Major

## 'Yes' backers hail victory

By CHARLES BREMNER IN PARIS AND ROBIN OAKLEY

FRANCE voted narrowly in favour of the Maastricht treaty yesterday, according to initial projections by the TF-1 television network. The result ended three months of suspense but did little to dispel doubts about the future of closer European economic and political union.

According to the TF-1 figures, the treaty was passed by 51.5 per cent after 70 per cent of the 38-million electorate turned out to cast their ballots. The "no" campaign received 48.5 per cent support.

Paul Quilès, Minister of the Interior, went on television to claim victory for the "yes" campaign and said that President Mitterrand had been vindicated in his decision to consult the French people.

France's grudging assent brings John Major's beleaguered government further problems. The lukewarm attitude of one of the architect nations of the European Community will intensify the battle against the bill to ratify the treaty in the Parliament, the next obstacle for the advocates of European union to overcome.

The initial reaction from Whitehall was one of somewhat formal enthusiasm. Since Mr Major had called publicly for a "yes" vote and argued consistently that it would be in the interests both of Britain and of Europe, the government could hardly suggest anything else.

The response of Laurent Fabius, the leader of M Mitterrand's Socialist party, was far more buoyant minutes after the TF-1 figures were announced. "Europe has won tonight. Vive la République. Vive la France," he said. While television commentators talked of a "petit oui" which "divided France in two", Jack Lang, the education minister and leader of the government's campaign, said: "Bravo la France. I am proud of the country. This is a 'yes' for Europe."

Fears of monetary upheaval, which were spurred by the currency turmoil in much of Europe at the end of last week, appeared to have deterred voters from taking a leap into the unknown. A last-minute drive for Maastricht by leading opposition figures, including Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist leader, and Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the former president, were clearly effective in diluting the anti-Mitterrand element of the "no" vote and persuading people to pass the treaty even if they felt it was less than perfect.

Jacques Chirac, whose Gaullist RPR party has been split by the campaign, said: "France has chosen to say yes to continuing European construction." However, he said, politicians could not ignore the fears and worries which drove nearly one in two voters to reject the treaty. The far-right National Front party

called the "yes" vote "the beginning of the end for France". Jean-Pierre Chevènement, the dissident Socialist who campaigned for the treaty to be rejected, said it must now be renegotiated. Europe could not continue "as if nothing had happened". Jean-Marie Le Pen, leader of the National Front, said: "France has lost a battle but not the war. Only one elector in three had approved the treaty, he noted, basing his calculation on the abstention of 30 per cent."

Initial surveys showed that the majority of those who voted for the treaty said they were approving the idea of further European "construction" rather than the treaty itself. In their increasingly desperate pleas for approval, the government and opposition leaders made much of the argument that rejection would destroy 40 years' work in bringing the European nations which had been at war closer together.

"No" voters told the pollsters that their main reason for rejecting the treaty was disapproval of its content. Only 13 per cent said they were voting as a protest against M Mitterrand, who called the referendum without notice last June although only parliamentary approval was needed. Parliament approved the treaty and a constitutional amendment in June.

The turnout at schools and town halls, which had been turned into polling stations throughout the country, produced a relatively low abstention rate for a non-presidential referendum on page 18, col 2

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Maastricht's last legs? Discarded referendum leaflets littering the Champs-Élysées in Paris yesterday as French voters decided the EC's future path

## Lamont hints at further rate cuts

By PHILIP WEBSTER, CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

NORMAN Lamont fuelled hopes of fresh interest rate cuts yesterday when he said that monetary policy had been too tight and outlined conditions for returning to the European exchange-rate mechanism that suggested Britain's absence could be lengthy.

The Chancellor, amending an International Monetary Fund meeting in Washington, raised Tory MP hopes that he will make reductions to boost morale before the party's annual conference next month. Some believe he may make a half-point cut before this Thursday's emergency Commons debate, and a further half-point reduction in the run-up to the conference.

Although the Treasury is concerned not to raise expectations too high, the prime minister is said by colleagues to be keen to use sterling's new freedom on the foreign exchange markets quickly to

ease the cost of borrowing in the hope of lifting Britain out of recession.

Mr Lamont is said to acknowledge, however, that the absence of the ERM discipline will mean that the government pursues its battle against inflation through a tight fiscal regime including the toughest controls yet on public spending.

Mr Lamont made plain yesterday that Britain could not return to the ERM until the British and German economies were more in line with each other, the turmoil on the foreign exchange markets had been ended, and technical changes had been made to the mechanism. "It would be difficult to join when the German economy and our own economy were in such contrasting and completely different circumstances," he said.

Aware of German sensitivities, he added: "That is not

said as a criticism. It is said simply as an observation of the facts of the situation."

He underlined the government's determination to fight inflation. "Our continuing assessment of monetary conditions has suggested that in recent months monetary policy has been tighter than required to deliver our objectives for inflation," he said.

"The fall in sterling we have seen since Wednesday has produced some loosening in monetary policy but we are determined to ensure that monetary conditions remain sufficiently tight to secure the government's inflation object." Despite the possibility that he may be moved to another cabinet post when the dust has settled, Mr Lamont is receiving strong backing from Tory MPs, particularly those who have long been doubtful about the ERM.

Lord Parkinson, the former

party chairman, said yesterday that Mr Lamont must not be sacrificed. "It is very easy to personalise these things, but it was the government's policy and the whole government supported it," he said. "It would be wrong to single out Norman Lamont and say we must sacrifice him. The whole government united behind the policy."

Lord Parkinson, speaking on TV-am's *Even on Sunday* programme, said he believed Tories would rally behind the Chancellor in the Commons and that during the forthcoming party conference, although there would be some unease, the representatives would be loyal and support him. "They realise he was doing his job, supported by the government. I hope they won't make the mistake of personalising the issue."

Lord Parkinson also said

Continued on page 18, col 6

## A long, hot night for the City's Sunday traders

By GEORGE SIVELL

SUNDAY trading took on a new meaning in the City last night as the foreign exchange dealers who knocked Britain and Italy out of the exchange-rate mechanism last week returned to their desks after a short weekend.

They were braced for any further mayhem that might arise from the marginal French vote on enacting the Maastricht treaty.

At one big foreign exchange dealing house, about a third of the foreign exchange, currency option and treasury bonds staff were called in. Instead of watching the television screens at home on a Sunday after-

noon, traders were preparing for a long night in front of the dealing screens.

The only concession to Sunday working was the removal of the tie; otherwise, the customary dress code applied. At another dealing room, staff were more casually dressed but were expected by their bosses to don the pinstripes when the air-conditioning was repaired to bring the temperature back down from 85F.

Last night promised to be hot for the dealers. It was to have been make or break time for the ERM, the crunch point for European monetary union

which if voted against by the French would have defeated the purpose of the intermediate ERM. But, having achieved a disruption of the ERM five days earlier than expected and before even a single French vote had been cast, dealers were ready for their second long night as the votes from Martinique, French Guyana and New Caledonia were added to those of the French mainland.

By 7pm all the dealers were poised at their desks watching for the first news of a highly marginal vote from Paris. They were also keenly watching for the result of the Washington

meeting of European monetary officials that was due to start at 7.30pm London time in readiness for continuing chaos on the foreign exchanges. Throughout the past week investors had been reluctant to hold the weaker ERM currencies for fear of devaluation. Indeed, it is expected of treasury departments to avoid such losses, hence the need for dealers to be on hand last night.

Share traders, meanwhile, are expected to be at their desks early this morning in an optimistic frame of mind, expecting base-rate cuts to help the economy.

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# Smith presses for total loyalty on new ERM policy

BY PHILIP WEBSTER, CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

JOHN Smith is preparing to ask the shadow cabinet this week to support policies backing a return to a reformed European exchange-rate mechanism and opposing a referendum on the Maastricht treaty.

The leadership's critics on Europe, of whom Bryan Gould, the shadow national heritage secretary, is the most outspoken, will face a choice between accepting collective responsibility within the shadow cabinet or resigning.

Mr Gould is thought by some of his colleagues to have talked himself into a position where he will have no option but to go. He has told friends, however, that he wants to stay in the shadow cabinet and hopes that a compromise can be found that will satisfy him and other rebels. Mr Smith is known to have spoken privately to Mr Gould, David

national executive and the shadow cabinet.

Mr Smith, who will make his first Commons speech as Labour leader the following day, will demand complete loyalty from shadow cabinet members to the line it collectively agrees.

His colleagues believe that the weakened authority of the government and the prime minister in the wake of the sterling crisis has given the Labour leader a heaven-sent opportunity to enthrone his party in the run-up to next week's annual conference.

At the executive, the Labour leader will face left-wing demands, led by Dennis Skinner, to commit Labour to keeping out of the ERM and to a referendum. Both could be backed by some soft-left members of the executive.

After the shadow cabinet meeting, however, the dissidents will be expected to stay silent. Mr Smith will tell his colleagues that support for the ERM or, more likely, its reformed successor is vital to the credibility of Labour's anti-inflation strategy.

Mr Brown, who is in charge of the economic section of the new policy statement, is understood to have recommended that Labour should back an ERM with inbuilt safeguards and regulation, which would prevent it being abused by currency speculators.

Labour's view is that, while the ERM is out of commission, there must be strong inter-European co-operation over exchange-rate policy.

The Labour line is that last week's disruption came not because of failings in the mechanism itself but because the government failed to boost the economy and thus strengthen sterling. Mr Smith believes a referendum would be a big distraction for Labour.

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Soldiering on: Norman Lamont arriving at Dumbarton House in Washington this weekend for the meeting of G7 finance ministers

## French vote forces cabinet to show colours

Maastricht is just the latest problem over Europe to dog the Conservatives. Robin Oakley unravels a decade of Tory troubles

AS THE French voted yesterday on the Maastricht treaty the British government watched with bated breath. It knew that a "yes" vote meant that the baton would be passed to Britain, with John Major bound to reintroduce to Parliament, although not too swiftly, the British bill to ratify the treaty.

A "no" vote, which the government had to insist publicly it did not want, would have spared it the trouble. Either way, it knew, the point had been reached at which Mr Major had to show his true colours: deep-dyed "heart of Europe" man or mere pragmatic common marketeer.

But Maastricht is only the latest twist in a long saga of Tory troubles over Europe. The inability of Tory ministers and MPs to agree on the pace at which Britain should integrate with her EC partners has dogged the Conservatives for a decade. It lost Margaret Thatcher at least three of her cabinet ministers and ultimately led to her own downfall.

Baroness Thatcher herself came to regret the signing of the Single European Act which began the process of

handing over more decisions to the European Community's central institutions. Certainly she regretted being persuaded by John Major and Douglas Hurd to enter the ERM.

Differences over entry to the ERM precipitated Nigel Lawson's resignation as Chancellor. Nicholas Ridley was forced to resign over his attack on Brussels Eurocrats and the alleged German ambitions to dominate Europe.

There was a European aspect to Michael Heseltine's earlier departure over Westland. And the trigger for Mr Heseltine's challenge which brought down Margaret Thatcher was Sir Geoffrey Howe's "Incident to mutiny" resignation speech in the Commons. That came in protest at her contemptuous dismissal of the "hard ecu" plan, agreed by her cabinet and promoted by John Major as Chancellor of the Exchequer as an alternative to Europe's apparent headlong rush towards a single currency. But

while it was always clear where Margaret Thatcher stood on Europe, it has been less easy to determine the strength of John Major's commitment. As her Chancellor he took a compromise line, pushing the hard ecu as a voluntary European currency.

That satisfied the Europhiles because Mr Major conceded it could lead to the goal of a single European currency and signalled willingness to co-operate in greater European integration. But the Euro-sceptics were placated too by his insistence that Britain would not have a single currency "imposed" upon it.

When he succeeded her as prime minister Mr Major signalled at his first Euro summit in Rome in December 1990 a new era of co-operation in Europe. But he said the change of prime minister did not mean a change of heart on a single currency or on a federal Europe.

In March 1991, in a speech in Bonn, John Major was held to have signalled the end to the Thatcher line on the EC when he insisted: "I want us to be where we belong, at the very heart of Europe working with our partners in building the future of Europe." But his emphasis was not on any "vision thing" on Europe, rather on placing the Tory critics.

In May 1991, William Cash, the leading Euro-sceptic, persuaded around 120 Tory MPs to sign a motion voicing outright opposition to a single European currency and independent central bank. Mr Major maintained party balance by insisting the next month: "The economic case for monetary union has not been made." In practice the government dragged its feet.

An early Luxembourg draft for what became the Maastricht treaty sought to commit

he said "game, set and match for Britain". Even Tory sceptics were impressed.

Soon after the election, the government won a majority of 244 for the bill to ratify the Maastricht treaty in May. But 22 Tories defied the whip to vote against it. And with the economy failing to pick up as predicted after the Conservative election victory, Tory resentment at the ERM grew.

An explosive element was injected into the situation when the Dames narrowly rejected Maastricht in their referendum on June 2.

At first the government tried to brush the Danish result aside. But it became apparent that many Tories saw it as the chance for a fresh start. They argued that there was a chance to hit back further at the federalists.

The government soon withdrew the ratification bill, saying that it would not return until it was clear what the Dames intended to do. The Euro-critics were emboldened by the August polls showing that France might vote against ratification.

Finally came the crisis for the pound which, in the eyes of middle of the road Tories as well as the Euro-sceptics, exposed the ERM as a sham, failing to stabilise currencies when it mattered.

Even before the French referendum result, that had forced the government into a rethink of its economic strategy. Now Mr Major has to rethink his line on Europe too.



Howe: quit over Thatcher rejection of hard ecu



Lawson: resigned over ERM entry disputes

## Public turns against Major and treaty

### OPINION POLLS

Robin Oakley analyses the flurry of polls swirling in the wake of the sterling crisis and detects a cooler climate for European unity

minister to stay in office and only 30 per cent thought he should go. Mr Lamont could be forgiven for feeling less secure. Forty-nine per cent thought the Chancellor should stay, only just outnumbering the 45 per cent who believed he should resign. A midweek Gallup poll found a majority who wanted Mr Lamont out. An NOP poll on Friday found support for his staying on at 48:45.

While 29 per cent in Mori's

survey blamed the government for the troubles of the pound, 25 per cent blamed the German government or Bundesbank. Two thirds (67 per cent) believed that a cut in interest rates would help boost the economy. Nearly six out of ten (59 per cent) believed the pound should be allowed to float freely.

Labour, with a leadership which also backs the ERM and opposes a British referendum, has gained little appar-

## Powerless finance ministers humbled

The proud money men were unable to influence the poll, Anatole Kaletsky writes

IT WAS as if the giant airy building itself was heaving a sigh of relief. The moment the first French exit poll flashed up on the news agency wires around the world a palpable tremor passed through the elegant atrium of the International Monetary Fund in Washington.

The waiting was over and, one way or the other, the European finance ministers and central bankers locked in their emergency meeting upstairs in the IMF's boardroom were back in a world they could understand.

For these 24 sombre middle-aged men, accustomed to having their words, and even the movements of their eyebrows, subjected to microscopic exegesis by the financial markets, the impotence and ignorance of the past few days has been a once in a lifetime ordeal. In normal times, there is no job in the world more likely to create delusions of grandeur, especially in men already inclined towards self-importance.

In normal times, to be a finance minister or central banker is to be like St Peter, the guardian of the keys to Heaven's Gate. It is to possess in limitless amounts a treasure more precious than all the gold in Solomon's mines. That treasure is knowledge: knowledge of the next move in interest rates or the new policy on exchange rates; knowledge that can send tens of billions of pounds coursing around the world in seconds, that can create or destroy fortunes overnight.

But at 2pm yesterday in Washington, the finance ministers and central bankers were without their privileged access to the tree of knowledge. For once, they had no better idea than the financial speculators or the news agency reporters what the future would hold.

Whichever way the vote went, they had of course some contingency planning. In either case, the Germans were expected initially to express unyielding support for the "France for policies" of their unshakeable allies in Paris.

But deep in their hearts the 24 men in the IMF boardroom knew that, for once, there was nothing they could do to change the course of events. For most of the proud men it must have been a humbling realisation. But not for the one person who was walking around Washington yesterday with a spring in his step that his friends have not seen for years. Norman Lamont had already been taught his lesson by the markets, and he seemed to have emerged a happier — and who knows perhaps even a wiser and better — man.

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# Fans vie with foes as baroness basks in a moment of glory



Thatcher giving her former pupils a lesson in her speech to an economic congress in Washington

BARONESS Thatcher became the most predictable and vociferous member of the "I told you so" brigade over the weekend when she repeated a message she had once famously delivered when in government, reminding John Major and Norman Lamont, the chancellor, "If you try to buck the market, the market will buck you."

After their tribulations of the previous week it was probably the last thing they wanted to hear. But the former prime minister, speaking in Washington at a conference on world economic development, could not resist pointing out that she had been right all along. While some Conservative MPs privately accused Lady Thatcher of hypocrisy and cheek yesterday, recalling that she had herself taken Britain into the European

**ERM WARNING**  
Some Tory MPs charged Baroness Thatcher with foresight, others with hypocrisy, since last week's turmoil on the exchange markets. Philip Webster writes

exchange-rate mechanism in October 1990, others reckoned she deserved her moment of restrained triumph. Lady Thatcher, they maintained, had gone into the ERM against her better instincts, persuaded by Mr Major and Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, at a time when her power to prevent the cabinet's headlong rush towards European integration had been weakened by resignations of senior colleagues. One supporter, John Carlisle, the Conservative MP for

Luton North, was so bowled over that he suggested that she should be brought back to the government or at least made a personal economic adviser to Mr Major. Mr Carlisle said: "It was a splendid affair. I wonder if it was a call to arms. My feelings are that it will bring great delight to many thousands of people. They were probably the first sensible words we have seen from a senior politician over the last few days."

Mr Carlisle's advice to Mr Major was probably as unwell-

come as Lady Thatcher's. She called on him to make as complete a reversal of policy on the Maastricht treaty as had been done on the ERM, arguing that the sterling crisis would seem insignificant compared with the future he would face over a single currency. "If the divergence between different European economies is so great that even the ERM cannot contain them, how would they react to a single currency? The answer is that there would be chaos and resentment of the sort which would make the difficulties of recent days pale by comparison."

She went on to urge Mr Major to drop his plan to return to the exchange-rate mechanism as soon as conditions allowed. The government should use its new-found freedom outside the ERM

"straitjacket" to pull Britain out of recession by cutting interest rates. Lady Thatcher was magnanimous in victory. Mr Major and Mr Lamont should be congratulated for leaving the ERM and should not be made scapegoats for the crisis, she said.

She added: "To some people these last few days may have seemed like a nightmare. But that is a wrong perception. The trauma and the turbulence have brought home to governments the limits of their ability to shape the world on lines of political convenience. That is profoundly healthy."

"This was the week when the British and other economies broke free of largely self-imposed constraints. And, as a result, new possibilities have opened up, not just to end our recessions, but for more en-

during and productive international co-operation."

● Washington: Baroness Thatcher's speech here may not have matched her best "the lady's not for turning" performances familiar to Conservative party conferences, but it delighted her audience of card-carrying free marketeers (Jamie Detmer writes). Her vision of a new economic community embracing the EC, the European Free Trade Association, north America and the new democracies of central and eastern Europe pleased her audience. That is everyone but the Japanese businessmen who were struggling to understand what she meant by "the European train ... laden with its customary cargo of gravity."

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Economic view, page 21

## Maastricht traumas mark EC's brutal adjustment to reality

FROM GEORGE BROCK IN BRUSSELS

FRANCE'S referendum may have been slightly overshadowed by the ERM turmoil last week, but it was none the less a crucial moment in history as Europe hovers between the dream of union and the spectre of a two-speed structure in which Britain might end up in the slow lane.

"When France has a cold," Prince Klemens von Metternich remarked, "all Europe sneezes." The Austrian statesman would have found himself at home in the referendum campaign.

A great deal will be said in the coming weeks about France's role as the "motor" of European integration: its 56 million people have always been central to the evolution of the European Community. That central position was created both by geography and history. France was at the heart of two world wars and at the mercy of German invaders three times in 70 years: the

fuel which powers the French EC motor is fear of the past. During the referendum campaign France discovered itself at a moment of choice long postponed. Throughout the 35-year history of the Community, French presidents have managed to preserve an ambiguous European policy: soaring pro-integration rhetoric mixed with only cau-

**GOING TO BRUSSELS**

tious practical commitments. The Maastricht treaty, conceived in worried haste after German reunification, made this ambiguity untenable, and the French at last have been forced to ask themselves how much they are really prepared to give up for Europe.

The present-day EC is a hybrid: supra-national institutions, collective decisions by states and every variety of co-operative integration under the sun. The debate over the Maastricht treaty was about something called "federalism", which most people rightly understand to be the transfer of power in two directions: economics, foreign and defence policy going to a strong central authority while other powers are devolved downwards and outwards. When push came to shove in the Maastricht negotiations, few governments wanted to surrender much autonomy. Gerry Collins, the Irish foreign minister, urging the removal of the word "federal" last year, said: "It's a red rag to Britain and a hypocrisy for the other 11."

After the second world war France and Germany, in a historic act of statesmanship, stopped arguing about who should have the coal and steel of the Saar and the Ruhr and pooled control in the European Coal and Steel Community. War between the two would become "not only unthinkable but materially im-

possible". Robert Schuman, France's foreign minister, said in 1950. The pattern was expanded for the six-strong European Community in 1957. The EC, then and now, is a paradox: states open their borders to stay sovereign.

The paradox is clear to Jacques Delors, president of the European Commission, among others. On the eve of a visit to Japan last year, he confessed to the Japanese ambassador in Brussels that, despite several treaties and all the progress made so far, uniting European states in the 1990s was harder than in the poorer but more propitious conditions of the 1950s. States with shattered economies and fresh memories of the intimate co-operation forged by war are easier to unite than today's modern nations.

But the present tensions over Maastricht do not mean that the European ideal is dead or even damaged. What has been struck a lethal blow is the power of the federal idea and the automatic assumption that Europe can be integrated only as a quasi-state. But the Community has not grown in a smooth progression; economic integration has worked better and faster than political integration. Even so the continent's economies are today less integrated than in the Europe of pre-1914.

Federalists say that the Community's energy will dry up if people have no vision to which they can lift their eyes. But the vision of a federal city on the hill does not command a fraction of the allegiance needed to allow it to happen by the far of a treaty. Most citizens look around them and reckon that Schuman's ambition to make war unthinkable and impossible has been achieved. Acquiring the diplomatic and financial muscle to fight a better class of trade war against Japan is not agreed or achieved so easily.

Worse, forming a United States of Europe might shut out Eastern Europe. Philippe Séguin, the leading French critic of Maastricht, says the treaty will replace the Berlin Wall with a wall of indifference. Many people wonder why the Twelve find it so hard to extend eastwards.

The traumas of Maastricht are brutal adjustments to reality: the manifestos of the 1950s have come face to face with the 1990s.

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Schuman: making war materially impossible

## Anxious leaders watch and wait

BY BILL FROST

AS POLLING stations closed across France, so Europe's good and great settled anxiously in front of their television sets awaiting the verdict.

John Major hurried back to London having spent the day at Chequers. A No 10 official said that the prime minister would wait for word of the result up the road at Admiralty House. The builders are still at

### KEY PLAYERS

work in Downing Street and the noise might prove a distraction.

Baroness Thatcher, still relishing the misfortune that has overtaken proponents of federalism and other vile practices, attended a dinner in New York. The former prime minister was being kept in touch with developments. Her plan, however, was to keep her views to herself.

Norman Lamont chaired talks in Washington just after the news was broken. The aim was to make measures, if necessary, to calm the financial world before the market opened in Tokyo. The chancellor decided not to wait until his return from the United States to consult other EC finance ministers, using the advantage of the time difference to anticipate the impact of events in France on Europe's currencies.

President Mitterrand of France and Jacques Delors, the European Commission president, both of whom have staked their reputations on a "yes" vote, visited their local polling stations during the morning without comment. Last night, Mitterrand returned to the Elysée Palace to chew his nails in private as the votes were counted.

Jean-Marie Le Pen, leader of the extreme right-wing National Front party, took his shoes off and settled in front of the television with a glass of something sustaining. An open invitation was issued to journalists keen to hear his views as the results were declared.

Philippe Séguin called fellow rejectionists to his home to share a moment of history.



Leading the way: Jacques Delors, the European Commission president, yesterday smiling beside a poster declaring 'For France say Yes to Europe' after casting his ballot in the Paris suburb of Clichy. In all, 38.3 million French people were eligible to vote on the treaty

## Monetary union a formula for confusion

BY MICHAEL BINYON  
DIPLOMATIC EDITOR

THERE is enough in the Maastricht treaty to confuse any voter or politician wondering whether to ratify it.

Codifying into one compendium treaty more than 100 disparate proposals put forward over the past two years for an "ever closer union", it

### THE TREATY

contains three main elements: a treaty on economic and monetary union, a treaty on "political union" and a reform of the structures and present functioning of the European Community.

The heart of the treaty is the proposal for economic and monetary union. This lays down a three-stage plan for the irrevocable change to a single currency, the ecu, to be adopted by an as yet unknown number of member states. The plan, arising from the Delors report, makes participation in the exchange rate mechanism a prerequisite for all countries participating in the first stage. In the second transitional stage, to start in 1994, a

European monetary institute is to be created, as the forerunner to a European central bank. All governments shall "endeavour" to avoid excessive budget deficits. In 1996, the institute and the European Commission will report on the fitness of each state for inclusion in the ecu zone, based on stiff criteria on economic convergence, which include low inflation and stable exchange rates.

The third stage, looking at currencies together and placing monetary policy under the control of an independent central bank will begin, if by 1996, a majority of seven nations have met the criteria and vote to decide on a starting date. Otherwise, the central bank will begin work in 1998 and the third stage will start on January 1, 1999. Britain won the right of an opt-out from commitment to the third stage.

The political union aspects of the treaty were an addition to the original monetary union proposal and arose from a joint Franco-German initiative in 1990 to deepen Community integration. They deal largely with proposals for a common foreign and de-

fence policy, which is to function outside the union structure of the EC and without giving the Commission any monopoly of initiative or legislative authority.

Largely at Britain's insistence, a unanimous vote is required to decide the framework of any joint foreign policy, the implementation of which, however, could be by majority vote. Common defence policy is based on an enhanced role for the Western

European Union, which moves its headquarters to Brussels and functions as the bridge between the Community and Nato.

Institutional changes covered by the treaty include greater powers for the European parliament and the European court, the extension of Commission competence to include areas such as health and education, a strengthening of the court of auditors and a clause spelling out the principle of subsidiarity, under which legislative responsibility is to be devolved to the lowest practicable level.

The European parliament will acquire the right to confirm the appointment of the president of the Commission and will acquire limited powers of veto over legislation. The European court will have powers to fine member states not enforcing directives.

The treaty also gives encouragement to inter-governmental co-operation outside the union structure, especially in such fields as immigration, policing, asylum policy, the fight against drugs and terrorism and the establishment of a common visa policy. The treaty gives the Commission a limited say in those fields.

On social policy, the treaty in effect removes the whole field from the Community structure by establishing common policies on working practices for 11 members, leaving Britain unbound by all agreements reached by the 11. The treaty outlines the rights and duties of citizenship of the union, which allow the right to vote in another country's municipal elections, a point of strong contention in France.

The Maastricht treaty affirms the Community's readiness to open negotiations with countries wishing to join the EC. It also includes a protocol, separate from the main treaty, on "cohesion": the transfer of funds from the richer northern countries to the southern member states to improve their infrastructures so as to enable them to compete on more equal terms.

All Community leaders have invested large political capital in the treaty. President Mitterrand and Chancellor Kohl see it as the bedrock on which the future integration of Europe must be built. John Major supports it not only because of the flexibility it offers him in the opt-outs on EMU and social policy, but because he believes it will forestall any heady rush by others to a federal union.

Poorer members, such as Spain and Greece, believe the treaty is the only possible compromise between their wishes for more financial support and the demands of other, richer member states.

## Champagne and fireworks add sparkle to Kohl unity party

### GERMAN CAMPAIGN

The chancellor decided that whatever the outcome of the vote in France, it was time he did more to endorse integration, Ian Murray writes from Bonn

Germans clearer, more energetic and more clearly defined "were they able to battle through the crowds to enjoy the food and drink provided free by brewers, vintners and caterers from all over Europe."

The brochures are part of a nationwide pro-European publicity campaign which the chancellor has started, whatever the outcome of the French referendum, to combat the widespread Euro-disillusionment recent polls have discovered in Germany.

which was once among the most enthusiastic supporters of all things emanating from Brussels.

Although the constitution precludes a referendum, a weekend Wickert poll showed that 83.4 per cent of Germans would like one on Europe. Although a clear majority of 64.5 per cent said they would support the Maastricht treaty and only 35.5 were against, similar polls only three years ago consistently showed over 80 per cent in favour of more

European integration. Herr Kohl has often said that only his generation, which knew at first hand the horrors of Europe immediately after the war, properly understands the urgent need for unity to combat nationalism.

He repeated this in a speech to a women's conference of his Christian Democrats at Suhl in east Germany on Saturday when he warned them: "If we don't unite Europe now, this Europe will be no more than a plaything in the hands of world interests, its fate determined by others."

"Regardless of what happens these days, I want to do my utmost to make sure the train to Europe is not stopped," he said. If we had had a monetary union and a European central bank in

these days of turbulence, we would have been in a different situation."

The chancellor was booed and whistled and had to duck an egg as he arrived in Suhl to make his speech, but the protesters were not in the least interested in his ideas about Europe. They were complaining that east Germany had been forgotten by his government and was thus responsible for the violent attacks on foreigners by unemployed, dissatisfied youths.

While the guests on the lawns were drinking champagne, police in Wismar were fighting running battles with over 120 hooligans trying to attack a hostel for foreigners. At least six other refugee centres came under attack, including one at Geissenheim on the Rhine just 80 miles

south of Bonn. ● Stockholm: The Swedish government and the chief opposition party agreed yesterday to cut over SKR40 billion (£4 billion) of state expenses, equivalent to 2.5 per cent of the GNP (David Barilal reports).

"This is an important signal to the international community that we not only have the will but also the ability to get our economy back in shape," said Carl Bildt, the prime minister.

At a historic press conference, the government and Ingvar Carlsson, the social democratic leader, together announced substantial cuts in subsidies to families, housing subsidies, working injury compensation, foreign aid and defence, among other categories.



## Parents fear women buried in forest are missing Britons

By DAVID YOUNG

POLICE in Australia have said that they fear the bodies found in shallow graves south of Sydney are those of two British women who disappeared in April while on a back-packing holiday.

The parents of one of the missing women have already told relatives in Wales that they believe that one of the bodies is that of their daughter. The parents of the other girl have been told the news.

Joanne Walters and Caroline Clarke, both 22, were last seen alive on April 16 when they left a Sydney hotel, saying they were going fruit-picking in southeast Australia. A petrol station owner on a main road southwest of Sydney told police in July he had seen the two women accept a lift in a white truck going south about a day after they left Sydney.

Police have received hundreds of calls from people claiming to have seen the pair, including a sighting in Yulara, near Ayers Rock, in

central Australia on June 13. But their visas expired shortly after they were last seen and no applications have been made for extensions to allow them to take part-time work.

Sydney police yesterday would not confirm that the unearthed bodies were of murder victims, but murder squad detectives have examined the area where the bodies were found. Forensic science tests, including examination of dental charts, will begin today, a police spokeswoman said. "Police aren't ruling out anything at this stage and will be looking at all avenues to try to identify the bodies."

The bodies were found in two leaf-covered graves 40 yards apart in a state forest reserve near Bowral, New South Wales, about 80 miles from Sydney. A man taking part in an orienteering event found one body on Saturday and police uncovered the second yesterday.

Miss Walters, from

Maesteg in Mid Glamorgan, and Miss Clarke, of Farnham, Surrey, arrived in Australia separately last year on working holidays and began travelling around the country together after meeting in Tasmania.

They withdrew A\$100 from a bank account on April 17 after checking out of their hotel, but have not taken out money since then. They last rang their parents in Britain on April 16. Before that, they had been in telephone contact about once every two weeks.

Joanne Walters' parents, Ray and Gillian Walters, were in Australia yesterday where they have been since last month looking for their daughter. Mr Walters, 43, called relatives in Wales yesterday to say police were almost certain the bodies were Joanne and Caroline.

Mrs Walters' sister, Maureen Jones, of Maesteg, said: "They are terribly upset by this development. Obviously they



Missing back-packers: Caroline Clarke, left, and Joanne Walters were last seen alive at a Sydney hotel in April

have been hoping for the best but fearing the worst in their search."

The couple appeared on Australian television pleading for anyone with information to contact the police. Miss Clarke's father Ian, 58, is a senior Bank of England official in the North East and

officials from the Bank have helped to co-ordinate search information.

Yesterday Caroline's brother Simon, 26, said: "Police have told us about the discovery of two bodies. We have no other information, it's just a question of waiting for the post mortem." Simon went back-

packing in Australia and southeast Asia two years ago and Caroline, fascinated by his stories, decided to follow in his footsteps.

Her parents thought that she would be safer in Australia than in Europe where earlier, during a three-month holiday, she had been caught up in the

war in Yugoslavia and ordered off a train at gunpoint. In Amsterdam she had been wrongly accused and thrown into a police cell for 24 hours and in Italy muggers dragged passengers on the train she was in by putting something in the air conditioning as they slept.

## Falstaff of our times dies aged 70

By RICHARD MORRISON

TRIBUTES were paid yesterday to Sir Geraint Evans, a leading British opera singer of the postwar era, who died in an Aberystwyth hospital at the age of 70. Sir Geraint had been admitted to hospital eight days ago after suffering a heart attack.

David Mellor, the heritage secretary, said of the Welsh baritone: "Many younger British singers gained great encouragement from him and from his example. He showed that the possession of a British passport does not disqualify anybody from ascending the highest artistic peaks."

Knighted in 1969, Sir Geraint probably achieved his greatest acclaim for his portrayal of Verdi's Falstaff, a role he first played in 1949 and continued to perform until 1978. But his wide repertoire also embraced memorable Mozart interpretations, and he became particularly associated with Benjamin Britten's operas. He placed as much importance on his acting as his singing, and became a key figure in the raising of performance standards at Covent Garden in the 36 years in which he sang there. Jeremy Isaacs, the general director of the Royal Opera House, said: "He was one of the greatest artists and one of the greatest personalities to sing at Covent Garden. He is irreplaceable."

Sir Colin Davis, who conducted many operas in which Sir Geraint appeared, described himself as "privileged to work with Geraint in all the repertoire for which he was rightly famous: his Figaro, Leporello, Balstrode in *Die Fledermaus* and Pagliaro. He was remarkable because he seemed to acquire another dimension when he went on stage."

Rodney Milnes writes: Sir Geraint was one of those singers with an absolutely magnetic stage personality. When he entered in a performance, it was difficult to take your eyes off him: he played audiences as an expert angler does a fish. This was especially true in comedy: he was an unsurpassable Falstaff, Beckmesser, Papageno and Leporello.

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## Greens go back to their roots

THE man elected yesterday to the top of the Green party in place of the high-profile Sara Parkin, declined to be photographed and said he did not see himself as "leader" but stood for radical green policies, decentralised politics and direct democracy at the local level (Michael McCarthy writes).

In electing John Norris, 41, as new chairman of the party executive, the Green party took a step back from mainstream politics and the Green 2000 policies of Ms Parkin. Jonathan Porritt and supporters, which failed to gather in the votes at the general election. Mr Norris, an official in the department of the environment's headquarters in Westminster, said his new party job had not been well done over the last year and he wanted to heal the wounds.

## British stand puts pollution pact at risk

Britain's insistence on retaining the option of dumping decommissioned nuclear submarines in the sea is threatening a new maritime pollution agreement, intended to be signed by ministers from 14 northeast Atlantic countries in Paris this week. The government is resolutely opposing a proposal from the other states negotiating the treaty, with the exception of France, that all sea dumping of nuclear waste should be permanently banned. The dispute has continued during 18 months of preliminary negotiations between officials (Michael McCarthy writes).

If David Maclean, the environment minister, can come to no agreement with his colleagues from other countries by tomorrow, the new Paris convention on the protection of the marine environment, intended as the future framework for regulating most maritime pollution between Europe and Greenland, will collapse.

## Police fear for girl

Fears grew yesterday for a missing girl, aged 14, last seen in the village where Helen Gorrie was strangled. The last reported sighting of Alexis Kennedy was yards from where the body of Helen, 15, was found in Horndean, Hampshire, in August. Police said: "We are not linking her disappearance with the Helen Gorrie murder hunt but the very fact that she was last seen so close to where the body was found causes concern." Alexis left friends to go home to Cowplain on Wednesday after saying she felt unwell.

## Mortgage debt help

Thousands of homeowners are turning to Shelter for advice on coping with their mortgage debts, the housing charity says. According to Shelter's annual report, one in seven requests for help now comes from a homeowner, and the number of homeowners who sought help because they were threatened with eviction rose by 50 per cent last year. Sheila McKechnie, the charity's director, said: "The changing face of our caseload reflects the continuing debt crisis that is still swamping new victims every day."

## Deported mother's plea

A mother deported to India as an illegal immigrant may not be re-united with her seven children for years, her solicitor said. David Smith, solicitor for the woman, said she wanted the case to be taken to the European Court of Human Rights. The woman, deported on Friday, entered Britain with her husband on a visitor's visa. They applied for political asylum to avoid religious persecution but the husband was deported last year. The children are wards of court and cannot leave without a judge's permission.

## Balloon victory nears

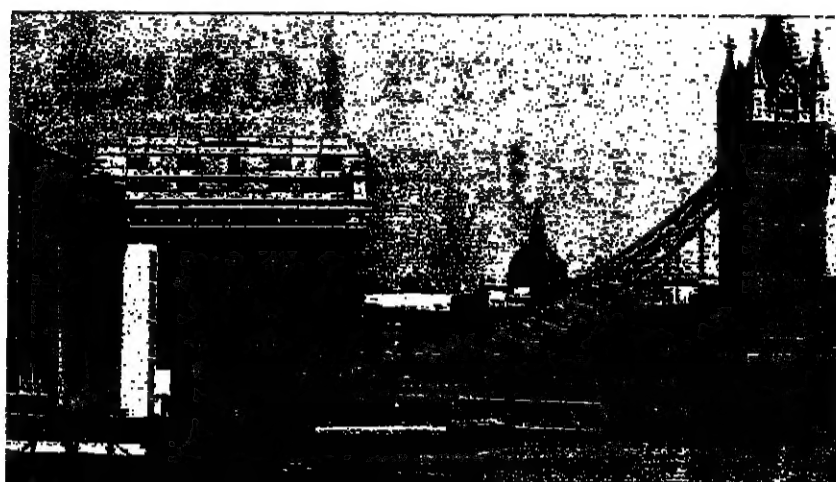
A crew from Belgium or Holland last night looked likely to win a five-nation transatlantic race using British balloons. The Belgians were 300 miles west of Portugal, with the Dutch 120 miles north of them. Don Cameron of Bristol and Rob Bayly of London were 250 miles behind the Belgians. The Americans had swung south towards North Africa, while the Germans ditched safely on Saturday after running out of gas. The race from Bangor, Maine, will be won by the first to cross a hard road surface in Europe.



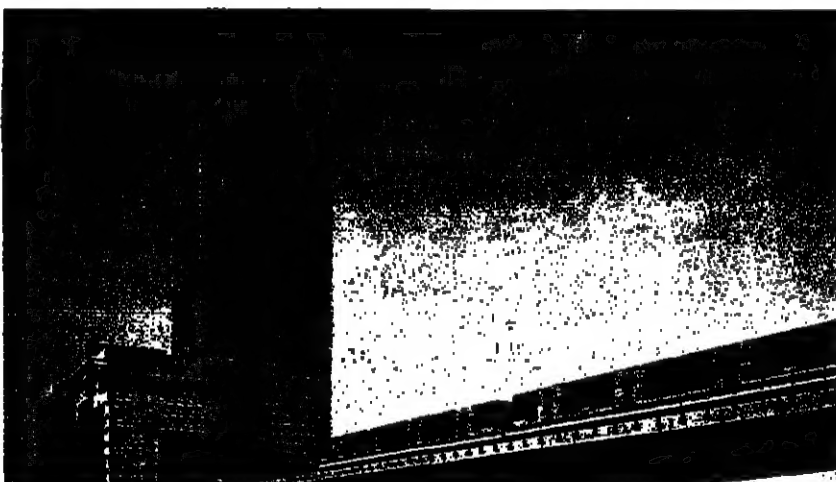
# Are you a Knocker or a Docker?

## The Knocker.

"Docklands is right out in the sticks."



"The light railway doesn't work."



"Rents aren't much cheaper."



"It's a ghost town."



## The Docker.

"In fact, it's closer to St. Paul's than Oxford Street is."

"In fact, it now reliably carries over 30,000 passengers every day."

"In fact, you can get half the price of the City or West End."

"In fact, 2,500 companies work here and 62,000 people live here."

Concorde, the Channel Tunnel, space research.

All big ventures ask the same question:

Are you a Knocker? Or a Docker?

The Knocker says things like "It'll never leave the ground."

While the Docker says "Let's give it a whirl!"

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Once it was derelict. Then it became a dream. Now it's a reality.

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With restaurants. Shops. Hotels. Water-sports.

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## Home Office studies judges' sentencing of black offenders

By RICHARD FORD AND FRANCES GIBB

ABOUT 450 crown court judges in England and Wales will be issued with data packs which for the first time spell out the racial, sexual and cost implications of sentencing offenders to custody.

The Home Office will monitor the sentencing patterns of each crown court centre so that within six months a profile will emerge of the number and types of offenders being given custody.

The packs will be issued in time for the Criminal Justice Act, which is effective from October 1. The act, the biggest reform of sentencing procedure in decades, for the first time enshrines in statute the principles on which judges and magistrates should impose custodial sentences.

Although there are tougher sentences for violent and sexual offences, the act is intended to shift sentencing away from custody to community-based penalties for minor offences. The packs will draw

on research studies which show that the prison population contains a disproportionate number of offenders from the ethnic minorities.

Under the act, the home secretary will give judges and magistrates information to help them to avoid discrimination on race or sex grounds as well as the cost of imposing various sentences. This will enable sentencers to compare the costs of sending someone to prison with a sentence to be served in the community.

Sentencers will be provided with statistics on the proportion of people from the ethnic minorities in prison in an attempt to ensure that their decisions avoid racial discrimination. The high proportion of people from ethnic minorities in prison has caused concern in the prison service and among penal reformers.

Black people are also under-represented as employees in the criminal justice system, which they believe is permeated

by racism. Ethnic minorities make up 4.5 per cent of the UK population. The proportion for male prisoners is about 15.5 per cent and for female prisoners more than 26 per cent.

There are significant differences in the average length of sentence received by different ethnic groups. Adult male prisoners of African or Afro-Caribbean origin are serving sentences 44 per cent longer than those of adult white prisoners, says a report by the Prison Reform Trust.

Last week, a study of the prosecution records of seven police forces showed that young blacks were more likely to be charged than whites for similar offences. The report by the Commission for Racial Equality concluded that black people were more likely to be charged, more likely to be convicted and more likely to receive longer sentences than whites with similar histories and for similar crimes.

## Police back part-time prison penalty

By STEWART TENDLER  
CRIME CORRESPONDENT

CONVICTED criminals could be locked up only at weekends and be allowed to hold down a regular job in the week under a proposal put to 2,000 senior policemen gathering in Blackpool today for the Superintendents' Association's annual conference.

The part-time prison penalty might be used, for example, for serious motoring offences, and allow an intermediate level of punishment.

Sweden and some states in America operate "intermittent custody" and Chief Superintendent Peter Wall, secretary of the association, said the practice arguably existed in British prisons because of schemes that allow prisoners to be released on parole and weekend leave.

Tomorrow, Kenneth Clarke, the home secretary, is to address the middle-ranking policemen, who are to debate the survival of the superintendent ranks and the Sheehy enquiry on police pay, conditions and management.



Songs to praise: Susan Moon, 12, of Crowthorne, Berkshire, celebrates winning £500 and £1,000 for her church yesterday as the BBC's Choorgirl of the Year

## Labour councils fear tax backlash

By DOUGLAS BROOM  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORRESPONDENT

LABOUR council leaders are pressing John Smith to soften his party's opposition to the new council tax because they fear that a campaign against it will encourage non-payment.

Senior councillors put their views to the Labour leader at a private meeting during the conference of metropolitan council leaders in Manchester last week. Labour councils in London and the big cities suffered most from the campaign against the poll tax, which they believe led to widespread non-payment. Fewer than half the residents of some boroughs paid the tax in its first year.

Council leaders fear that a similar campaign against the council tax, which will replace the poll tax in April, will leave them short of funds, forcing cuts in services and undermining their right to raise funds through local taxation.

John Redwood, the local government minister, has described the council tax as the last chance for local authorities to show that they can be trusted to set their own tax levels. He has said that if the tax fails, the government will consider removing councils' revenue-raising powers and funding them from Whitehall.

A senior Labour council leader said: "It's all very well to oppose the Tories' new tax, and we all think there is a lot

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Tell them the spoiler on the 5-door model improves roadholding. (Oddly enough, it actually does.)

Tell them the luxury of ABS is, in fact, vital for safety. And argue that a six speaker stereo is crucial in such a cavernous cabin space.

Tell them the 626 is wider than any other family car. (1.5 metres between both front and rear wheels.)

Explain that this is for passenger comfort, NOT to give the driver firmer handling.

With a straight face, tell them power steering means a smoother ride for those loved ones. Not convinced? Take them for a glide round the block.

the tyres are matched to those of the wheels to cut down road noise.

Tell them about the sound insulation in the dashboard.

Tell them about the new sealing, and bonding in the frame, designed to cut down yet more vibrations.

Speak in a hypnotic monotone about the lateral rigidity enhancement measures.

Then go right round the block again, and describe what's under the hood.

Divulge that the engine block is ribbed, so it's more rigid, and transmits less noise.

As for the engine itself, apologise for its sophistication.

But as there are 16 valve DOHC motors for both the GLX models, and a 24 valve V6 DOHC in the 2.5i GT, you might say there was nothing humble available.

Even fuel injection and catalytic converters are de rigueur.

Tell them how it makes the engine smoother because it cuts down noise and maximises torque throughout the RPM range.

While they're nodding, outline the new suspension refinements.

A tale of urethane bump stops and stiffened anti-roll mechanisms which will leave them snoring profoundly.

And the reduced roll itself means they'll never be jolted awake.

By the time you get home they'll have forgotten about all the minor indulgences. Keep that illuminated driver's lock to yourself.

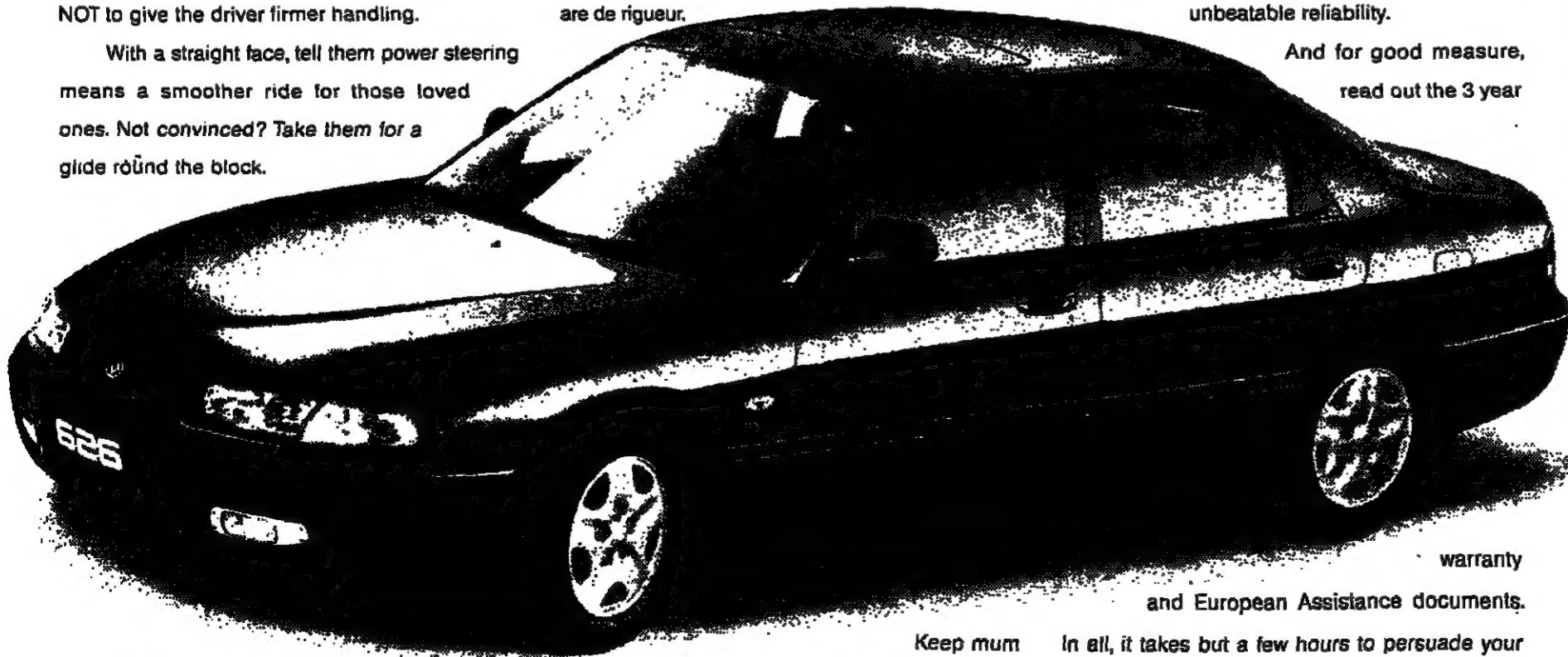
Along with the electric sunroof, windows and mirrors, the headlamp levelling, the electronic climate control and the central locking.

Then round off your sales pitch as follows.

Tell them the family holiday is safe. Prices for the 626 start at only £12,639.

Clinch the deal with the legend of Mazda's unbeatable reliability.

And for good measure, read out the 3 year



As you drive, list the dozens of noise reduction measures. (You'll have to take the long way round the block.)

Tell them about the integrated bearing caps and the hollowed out camshaft.

Explain how the resonance frequencies of

Keep mum about performance figures, of course. The GT's 0-62 time of 8.5 seconds would strike them as suspiciously rapid.

Instead, lower them back into a light snooze with an account of the engine's "Variable Resonance Induction System."

In all, it takes but a few hours to persuade your family that the 626 is primarily a family car.

The reward for this effort? Take another look in the driveway. If a new Mazda 626 isn't already there, call us on 081 879 7777, for the address of your local, **MAZDA** family Mazda dealer. Building Excitement

## Acid gives clue to baby milk

By NICK NUTTALL  
TECHNOLOGY CORRESPONDENT

A FATTY acid found in breast milk but absent in cow and most formula milks may help to develop infant vision and play a key role in the development of a healthy brain.

The findings, by American scientists, lend weight to the adage that breast is best as a source of nutrition in early life and indicate that makers of formula milk could improve their products by the addition of key substances.

Scientists at the University of Tennessee in Memphis gave prematurely born babies a supplement of docosahexaenoic acid (DHA), also known as Omega-3. Their vision systems were found to develop better than those of prematurely born babies fed formula milk without the supplement.

The findings lend weight to the increasingly popular "aquatic ape" theory of evolution, which argues that man's primitive ancestors returned to the estuaries and coasts of oceans to exploit a rich marine food source. DHA "is particularly prevalent in the marine environment", said Michael Crawford, director of the Institute of Brain Chemistry and Human Nutrition, based at the Harewood Hospital in east London.

Research carried out at the institute and elsewhere indicated that as the ancestors of today's apes became bigger, the diet available on land was not rich enough in certain fats to allow their brains to grow in step with their bodies.



Straw: to hear plea for party restraint

wrong with it, but we have to live in the real world. There seems to be a lack of understanding on the front bench of the fact that we are the people who have to live with the consequences of their actions.

"If John Redwood were to carry out his threat to take away local tax powers, there would be no point in having elected councils at all. We would become mere agents of the government."

The message will be repeated this week to Jack Straw, Labour's environment spokesman, when he returns to work after a sabbatical operation. In the meantime, the message has yet to reach members of the party's parliamentary team, a senior party official said yesterday. "We have no plans to go soft on the council tax. On the contrary, we will be pulling all the stops out. We have no intention of letting the government off the hook."

## Westminster opts for the quiet life

By MICHAEL HORSNELL

WESTMINSTER council has set up Britain's biggest 24-hour and noise team and promised to respond within an hour to complaints, just ten days before court penalties for statutory domestic nuisances more than double to a maximum £5,000.

With complaints about noise in Britain rising by 25,000 to a total of 88,000 a year, the environment department is considering further measures to quieten things down.

After last week's announcement of the 16-strong rapid response team, Robert Davis, chairman of Westminster's environment committee, said: "Noise is the greatest pollutant we have to deal with. We are in the front line of the noise war and will use all the powers at our disposal to quieten disturbances."

The council received 6,334 noise complaints in the past year and the most common were noisy neighbours (1,815), commercial premises (1,178), building sites (1,641), road works (600) and rowdy parties (544), though barking dogs and endlessly ringing burglar alarms also triggered stress.

Lord Strathclyde, under secretary of state at the

environment department, launched the team of environmental health officers, equipped with mobile telephones and personal pagers and provided with four vans. Its success will be monitored by other city areas with noise nuisance.

As a first step, the council advises victims of noise to raise the matter with the culprits if that is felt wise or practical. Where a softly-softerly approach fails, they should then contact the noise team and if it is a statutory nuisance an abatement notice may be served. If that is ignored, the culprit may be taken to court under the 1990 Environment Protection Act. On October 1, the maximum fine for domestic nuisance will be increased from £2,000 to £5,000 and from £200 to £500 a day thereafter if the nuisance is not stopped.

In a further move to combat the nuisance, the environment department is considering amending the Environment Protection Act to allow local authorities to tackle street noise. Meanwhile, Andrew Hunter, Conservative MP for Basingstoke, has introduced a private member's bill on noise nuisances, primarily aimed at subduing noisy parties.



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# Churchill-Coleman quits terrorism job amid anger at leak

By Stewart Tandler, Crime Correspondent

SCOTLAND Yard confirmed yesterday that Commander George Churchill-Coleman was moving from the Yard's anti-terrorism branch, amid police anger that the change was leaked prematurely and falsely interpreted as a criticism of the detective's performance.

Last night Sir Peter Imbert, the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, and other senior officers were reported to be annoyed at the leak and the portrayal of the move. Some Yard sources suspected the source of the leak was in the Home Office and others accused M15, which has already crossed swords with the Yard this year over terrorist investigations.

There was also police concern that Kenneth Clarke, the home secretary, did not take greater care in his replies to

questions from a Sunday newspaper about the transfer. Yesterday, after the move was publicly confirmed, Mr Clarke issued a statement paying tribute to Mr Churchill-Coleman's work, saying that he was entirely happy with his performance and pointing out that he had held the post far longer than normal.

Mr Churchill-Coleman, 53, has become a familiar figure on the nation's television screens. Within weeks he will be replaced by Commander David Tucker, who currently runs the Yard's Criminal Intelligence Branch.

Mr Churchill-Coleman has headed the anti-terrorism branch since 1985 and the possibility of a move has been in the air for nearly a year. According to police sources yesterday, he should have been moved some time ago

because Yard policy means that an officer should normally stay in the demanding post for no more than three years. In Mr Churchill-Coleman's case, his senior officers delayed making a move because of the IRA's campaigns and the need to keep an experienced commander at the head of the branch. He is likely to remain an officer for some years to come.

He knew, according to police sources, that a change was taking place and the leak of the transfer yesterday did not come as a surprise. He was involved in the discussions about his successor and the Yard sources emphatically denied that the appointment of a new head was prompted by anxiety over any morale problems in the branch.

The full series of changes should have been announced later this week, Sir Peter Imbert told the Home Office. Mr Churchill-Coleman's move recently as a courtesy since the job is so important. The Yard would not discuss yesterday what new role Mr Churchill-Coleman would play. This is expected to be announced within the next few days.

The change within the branch came at a time when anti-terrorism investigations are already being restructured. Earlier this year, Mr Clarke gave M15 the leading role in assessing intelligence on IRA operations after a protracted struggle behind the scenes between the Yard's Special Branch, which traditionally took the lead, and the security service.

Mr Churchill-Coleman's branch is concerned primarily with the investigation of crime rather than the gathering of intelligence. During the dispute, M15 was accused of leaking material which reflected badly on the Yard's terrorist intelligence operations.

Mr Tucker takes over a branch which began its life as a small ad hoc unit at the time of the Angry Brigade bombs in the early 1970s. The unit grew to become the Bomb Squad, which carried out investigations into increasing IRA attacks during the 1970s and the emergence of Middle Eastern terrorism in London. Numbering upwards of 100 officers now, it has become part of the department commanding Special Branch, although it remains separate, based on a different floor at the Yard.

Its commander has always been the main police spokesman on terrorist problems, reassuring the public as well as leading investigations ranging from the attack on the Grand Hotel at Brighton in 1984 to minor firebomb incidents and Middle Eastern vendettas. It is regarded as one of the leading units of its kind in the world and relies not only on detective skills but also sophisticated scientific work.

## 'Unknown' steps into the limelight

DAVID Tucker, the new head of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorism branch, is not a well known figure even within the Yard, but his grounding in the world of criminal intelligence qualifies him well for one of the most difficult jobs in policing (Stewart Tandler writes).

Now in his late forties, Mr Tucker joined the Metropolitan Police in 1964 and for much of his career has worked within CID. At one stage he was a senior detective in an area investigation pool and as a chief superintendent was in charge of the Yard's Interpol unit, which acts as a central liaison between British forces and the international police network.

He was the detective superintendent in charge of the investigation into the Putney rapist, Ewald Irons, who was convicted in 1988 in an especially sensitive case. The attacker was married to a WPC.

Two years ago, as a commander, he was put in charge of SO11, the unit responsible for the collection of criminal intelligence and its evaluation and surveillance operations. Mr Tucker, who had already been a chief superintendent in the branch, became the head of a backroom unit within the Yard which is rarely publicised but has become an important axis of investigations in London against target criminals.

His new post will also require the same skills of commanding undercover operations, long-term surveillance, the analysis of intelligence and the painstaking gathering of evidence. The difference is that he will now be placed squarely in the limelight as he takes over a command which controls an anti-terrorism branch deploy-

ing scores of officers and coordinates anti-terrorism work among all forces in mainland Britain. His predecessor, George Churchill-Coleman, became one of the best-known detectives in the country.

Mr Churchill-Coleman was already familiar with terrorist crime when he took over the branch in 1985. He was the senior detective investigating the background to the Iranian embassy siege in 1980 and led the prosecution of the surviving member of the terrorist gang.

He cut his teeth commanding detectives in south London. He went on to work as a senior officer in the Fraud Squad and the complaints investigation bureau.

Rarely flustered, he has faced the longest running IRA mainland campaign of recent years, which has now lasted since 1988 and led to over 80 separate incidents. In that time, the branch has successfully halted a number of active service units and achieved a series of convictions in the courts. Two years ago, Mr Churchill-Coleman's name was discovered on an IRA list of targets.



Churchill-Coleman: job made him a target

## The fine line between easing pain and hastening death

NIGEL Cox, the consultant found guilty of attempting to murder a terminally ill patient by administering a lethal injection of potassium chloride, will be sentenced at Winchester Crown Court today.

Mr Justice Ognall, the trial judge, said after the verdict on Saturday: "Humanity demands that I should indicate that whatever sentence I do impose will not be one of immediate custody in the wholly exceptional circumstances of this case."

The case raises important ethical issues. Forty years ago, maverick GPs delivering babies at home practised euthanasia by smothering abnormal babies at birth. One senior consultant said: "They were down at the crotch, the mother couldn't see what was going on, the GP would see the baby was abnormal, he would push a pillow over it and say: 'Oh dear, Mrs Smith, I'm afraid something has gone wrong'."

Doctors are now more reluctant to play God. When life and death decisions about treatment are being taken, patients, relatives and nursing staff insist on being involved. The practice of giving terminally ill patients pain-relieving drugs but withholding treatment that would prolong their lives is now widely accepted since the British Medical Associ-

ation issued guidelines condoning it in 1988. Medical treatment may lawfully be withdrawn if it has become a burden to the patient and is doing no good. But active euthanasia — the deliberate termination of life — is illegal.

However, the distinction between active and passive euthanasia is "on a razor's edge," as Sydney Kentridge, QC, defence counsel in the Cox case, made clear. Massive doses of drugs given to terminally ill patients have two effects: easing pain but also hastening death. The task facing the jury was to decide which was Dr Cox's primary intention: to relieve pain or to shorten life? The jury's verdict was the latter, by an 11-1 majority reached after much difficulty.

This principle was established by the Bodkin Adams case of 1954. Dr John Bodkin Adams, a Sussex GP, was alleged to have murdered elderly women patients, from whose wills he later benefited, by prescribing excessive doses of pain-

killers. Mr Justice (later Lord) Devlin instructed the jurors that if they decided the doctor's primary intention was to relieve pain this was lawful even if he was aware that the consequences would be death. The doctor was cleared and the guidelines became part of criminal law.

The vagueness of the distinction between active and passive euthanasia has led to calls for clarification of the law. But lawyers, and the BMA, believe killing must be prohibited. Ian Kennedy, Professor of Medical Law and Ethics at King's College, London, said: "The law has to protect the citizenry from the worst-case scenario. Sometimes, doctors need educating that it is perfectly permissible to make a patient comfortable, even if it brings about their early death."

In The Netherlands, active euthanasia is permitted (although technically illegal) provided that the request for it is persistent, conscious and free, that both doctor and patient agree that the suffering is unacceptable and beyond relief, and that a medical colleague agrees with the decision.

But Professor Kennedy said that the same arrangements would not work in Britain. "We need to keep the law as a threat over those who go too far."

Leading article, page 15



Wheel of fortune: a 1914 Tilling-Stevens TS3 bus makes its debut at Amberley Museum, West Sussex, yesterday, driven by Alan Lamber. Twenty-nine people have restored the bus, which was used as a shed in Bognor Regis until 1982.

## Public strains claim fourth school head

Parental pressure and media attention are making life harder for independent schools, writes John O'Leary

THE growing pressure on independent school head teachers claimed another victim at the weekend, as David Cope announced his resignation as master of Marlborough College, Wiltshire.

Marlborough has suffered a series of sex and drugs scandals. Mr Cope, who will leave at the end of the school year, admitted that the strain of such incidents had influenced the timing of his departure. He told governors of his decision during the summer holidays. The college council hopes to have a successor in place by next autumn.

Last year, police with sniffer dogs raided dormitories in search of drugs, and three pupils were expelled. This summer, after a 15-year-old girl had been expelled, it was disclosed that doctors at the school had prescribed contraceptive pills without the knowledge of parents.

Mr Cope, who is 47, has been master of Marlborough for seven years, his third headship. He does not intend to seek another.

Three other leading independent school heads have announced unexpected resignations this year. St Paul's Girls' School, in west London, the Dragon School, Oxford, and the Hall, north London, have all had to seek new head teachers at short notice.

Independent school heads, who begin their annual conference today in Bruges, said

that parental pressure and media attention had transformed the requirements of heads. "Those with mixed boarding are in an especially delicate situation," one leading head said. "School doctors have the same obligations of confidentiality as family practitioners, and must make their patients' welfare their only concern."

Marlborough was the first leading public school to have a mixed intake. Despite the school's liberal reputation, Mr Cope has not flinched from firm disciplinary action, expelling at least 20 pupils.

Growing examination success has been partly obscured by incidents such as the expulsion last December of a 15-year-old girl and her boy friend found partly clothed in a study bedroom. The case prompted complaints by the girl's parents to Wiltshire Family Health Services Authority. An enquiry is likely to take place next month.

Mr Cope has written to parents explaining his resignation. He said that he had achieved the goals of improving academic performance and discipline, while completing the transition to co-education, after which he had always intended to move on.

The school council has emphasised that Mr Cope's departure was not forced.

Education Times  
L&T section, pages 6-8

A lot of people put his success down to telepathy.



TIME  
INTERNATIONAL

THE WORLD'S NEWSMAGAZINE





# Isn't there room in your life for Cellnet?

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0800 21 4000  cellnet

THE TIMES  
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# Dublin Castle hosts historic conference on Ulster's future

Richard Ford reports on hopes for an "honourable accommodation" between north and south

WHEN Ulster Unionist politicians arrive at Dublin Castle today, the moment will be rich in history. They will enter a building from where Britain once ruled Ireland to hold constitutional talks with Irish ministers in the republic's capital for the first time in 70 years.

All participants in the present discussions on the future of Northern Ireland are aware of the significance of the journey being undertaken by James Moynihan and a negotiating team from his Ulster Unionist party.

The last time a leader of Ulster Unionism travelled south for talks on political rather than practical matters was in 1922 when, shortly after partition, Sir James Craig, prime minister of Northern Ireland, met Michael Collins, chairman of the south's provisional government in Dublin.

Then, as now, the aim of the negotiations was to create a more constructive relationship between the two parts of Ireland. Since then, Unionist leaders have avoided face-to-face talks with Irish ministers in the republic and, when they have talked about constitutional matters, it has usually been the result of a British government initiative.

Unionists see the Irish Republic as a foreign power whose constitution lays claim to Northern Ireland. They were always concerned that discussions on anything other than "bread and butter" topics would provoke accusations among their supporters that they were selling out.

Today's journey to Dublin by Mr Moynihan is his first to the republic on official business and it has provoked opposition from some politicians in Ian Paisley's Democratic Unionist party, which has pulled out of the three days of talks. The cautious Mr Moynihan and his negotiating team are playing down the significance of the event and have left senior politicians in Belfast ready to answer any allegations about betrayal of the Unionist position. Kenneth Maginnis, Ulster Unionist MP for

Fermanagh, South Tyrone, stressed yesterday that the visit was merely another round in a series of talks that had been held in London and Belfast: "I don't want the visit to be considered a watershed."

Nearly 30 years ago, a watershed meeting took place when Sean Lemass secretly became the first Irish prime minister to visit Northern Ireland for talks with Terence O'Neill, the prime minister. The extreme sensitivity of such meetings was highlighted in 1967 when the Rev Ian Paisley threw snowballs at the car bringing Jack Lynch, then Irish prime minister, to Stormont.

While meetings at such a high level generated controversy, on practical matters there had been regular contact between Unionist ministers and their counterparts in the south — in the 1950s on matters such as fisheries and the rail link between Dublin and Belfast and, in 1967, on electricity supplies.

Patrick Buckland, of the Institute for Irish Studies in Liverpool, said: "On practical things the Unionist position has always been that they want to have friendly relations with the south but it has to be on the basis of mutual respect between foreign countries. The stumbling block for better relations was always the south's refusal to recognise the legitimacy of the north and then its constitutional claim on the territory of the north."

That constitutional claim will be at the centre of this week's talks, with Unionists demanding a signal from the republic that it would be ready to amend Articles 2 and 3 before substantive negotiations on relations can begin. The Irish government has told Unionists that if a "fair and honourable accommodation" is realised in the present talks, it could hold a referendum on the constitutional claim.

Last night, Mr Maginnis said there was now a difference in tone and emphasis coming from the Irish side. "If this is the Irish government attitude, it would be on the way to meeting the position of my party's delegation."



Moynihan: first official trip to the republic



Maginnis: playing down significance of visit

## Revitalised Spassky breaks Fischer's run of victories

By RAYMOND KEENE, CHESS CORRESPONDENT

BORIS Spassky rallied in his match against Bobby Fischer by holding the American to a draw in game ten of their match at the weekend.

Spassky had lost the three previous games and had postponed game ten so that he could recover from nervous exhaustion. His revival is remarkable, given that opponents who succumb to Fischer's psychological domination rarely manage to avoid a devastating series of defeats.

The score is four wins to Fischer and two wins to Spassky, with four games having been drawn. The winner of the match, on the island of Sveti Stefan in Montenegro, will be the first player to accumulate ten victories.

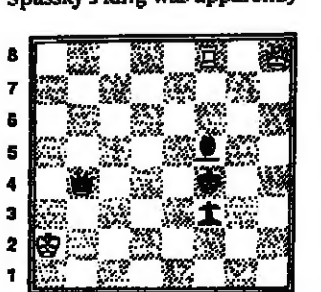
For game ten, Spassky played with the white pieces and repeated a variation of the Nimzovich Indian defence, which became popular after a game between Spassky and Gary Kasparov two years ago in Spain. Spassky played the opening quickly and confidently. His play involved the sacrifice of a pawn.

For more than 20 minutes on his 15th move and eventually traded off into an end game where at most he had prospects for a draw.

By move 31, the draw seemed inevitable because of the presence of bishops on opposite coloured squares, a well known drawing mechanism, but inexplicably Spassky broke open the position with his 31st move and invited immense complications.

Fischer sacrificed his remaining rook for Spassky's bishop to create a dramatic race of pawns charging forwards to become queens. On move 60, both players made new queens but at that point it became obvious that the two kings were so exposed that a draw was inevitable.

The draw came on move 68. Spassky's king was apparently



The final position

subject to an imminent check-mate from the black queen and bishop. The solitary black pawn was on the verge of promoting to a queen.

Fischer, however, faced insuperable problems. His bishop was rendered immobile by Spassky's rook and if he had advanced his pawn the white queen would have administered a murderous check.

White	Black	White	Black
1 d4	Nf6	36 Kc2	TS
2 c4	e6	37 Kf2	Ka6
3 Bb3	Bb4	38 Kc3	Bd5+
4 Qc2	Qd5	39 Kd3	Bd4
5 exd5	exd5	40 a5	bxa5
6 Bg5	h6	41 Rb5	a4
7 Bf4	Q5	42 Rc5	Rb7+
8 dxc5	Nc6	43 Ka3	a5
9 a3	Q5	44 Kc4	Bd5
10 Bg3	Qa5	45 Ka5	Ka5
11 Nf3	Nf4	46 Kc4	Rb3
12 Nd2	Nc3	47 Rb7	Kc4
13 Bxc3	Rxc3	48 Rb7	Rxc3
14 Rb1	Qc5	49 Rxc3	Kxc3
15 Rb5	Qa3	50 Rd5	Bd4
16 Rb3	Rd2+	51 Rb4	Kf3
17 Qa2	Qa5	52 Rb4	Kg3
18 Rb5	d2+	53 Rb5	Bd3+
19 Kc2	Bd7	54 Kd6	f4
20 Rxc6	Bxc6	55 Kc5	TS
21 Rf4	Kf7	56 Kd4	Bf5
22 Bc5	f5	57 Rb4	Kf4
23 Bc4	g4	58 Rb5	g3
24 Rf1	Kc6	59 Rf7	g2
25 Rb4	h5	60 Rb4	g1Q+
26 Rb3	Rb6	61 Kc4	Qc1+
27 a4	b5	62 Kc3	Qc2+
28 Kc2	Ba8	63 Kc2	Qc3+
29 Kd2	Ra3	64 Kc3	Qc4+
30 Bc3	Rc3	65 Kc3	Qc5+
31 a4	Bc5	66 Kc3	Qc6+
32 a5	Bc6	67 Kc2	Qc4+
33 g3	Bc4	68 Kc2	Qc4+
34 Bc4	Kc5		
35 Bc3	Rc7		Draw agreed

## Teachers uncover mismatch

By JOHN O'LEARY, EDUCATION CORRESPONDENT

HALF of the science graduates who trained as teachers last year took GCSE classes outside their degree subject, according to a survey that contradicts government claims to have overcome teacher shortages.

In many cases, the students did not have even an A level in the subject they were expected to teach. Only 8 per cent of physics graduates teaching biology had biology A level, for example.

Research commissioned by the Association for Science Education Tutors showed that even during training, graduates were expected to teach subjects in which they had not specialised. Almost half of the physics lessons taught by a sample of 350 students were the responsibility of biology or chemistry graduates.

Academics and teaching unions have placed much of the blame for a continuing decline in GCSE and A-level science results on a mismatch of qualifications in the teaching force.

The report, published in the association's journal, *Education in Science*, suggests that students may be expected to teach outside their specialism more than permanent staff.

Education Times L&T section, pages 6-8

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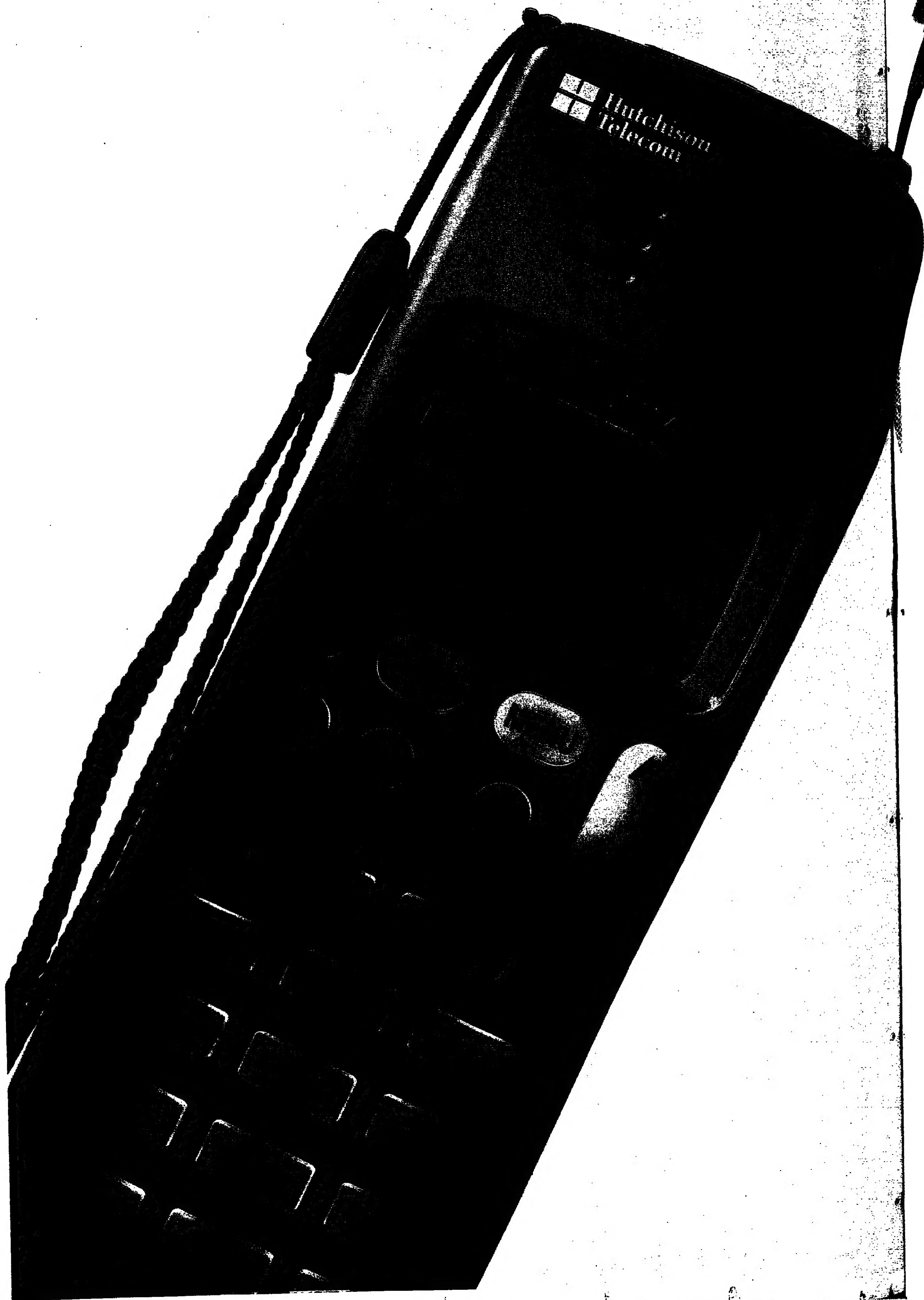
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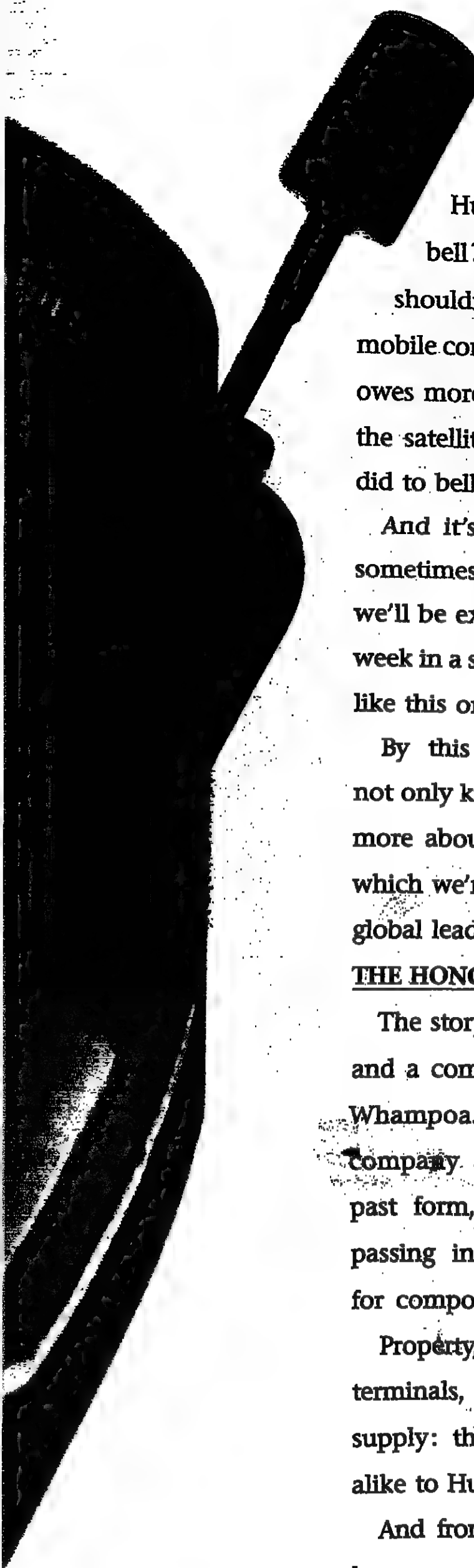
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# UN chief laments split of world into powerless mini-states



Boutros Ghali: danger is more fragmentation

BOUTROS Boutros Ghali feels the world could splinter into 400 economically crippled mini-states unless the rights of minorities move to the top of the international agenda.

As the 47th session of the United Nations General Assembly got under way, the secretary-general said he feared that the break up of Yugoslavia might set an awesome example for the 21st century.

"The new danger which will appear in the world in the next ten years is more fragmentation," he said. "Rather than 100 or 200 countries, you may have at the end of the century

400 countries, and we will not be able to achieve any kind of economic development, not to mention more disputes on boundaries."

One solution was to find ways to protect minorities by "offering the strongest machinery possible to defend human rights", including further action by the security council.

As North American and West European states were attempting to break down frontiers, he said, Eastern Europe and other areas appeared to be going the other direction.

The end of the Cold war opened a Pandora's box of

## UNITED NATIONS

Dr Boutros Ghali reveals his fear of the disastrous precedent set by Yugoslavia's break-up to Evelyn Leopold in New York

causes and conflicts that had been kept down by the ideological struggle. A hypothetical example of a worst-case scenario, he said, would be in Africa, already split into 50 countries.

"There are 5,000 tribes. Suppose each tribe would say it has the right to self-determination, you will have a kind of new micro-nationalism with

small states of 50,000 or 100,000 people." So what is the way to stop this? "To defend human rights, to give guarantees" that would make people feel secure before conflict breaks out or demands for secession multiply.

Dr Boutros Ghali estimated that it would take at least two years to find a solution to the problems generated by the

dissolution of Yugoslavia. Even if the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina ends, he said, it would take time "just to solve problems of succession, of refugees, of rehabilitation, of reconstruction, of sharing the assets" of the former Yugoslav federation.

But Dr Boutros Ghali played down his testy run-in with security council members in July when he chastised Europeans for making decisions on UN peacekeeping in Bosnia without consulting him properly.

"I would say that relations are very good, that we are co-operating in a very positive

way, that if we disagree from time to time, it is healthy," he said. "It means you have a democratic system."

Dr Boutros Ghali, a former Egyptian deputy prime minister and minister for foreign affairs, finds working for the 179-member UN not all that different from working for one government.

"It is exactly the same diplomacy. In the case of Egypt, I had only two bosses, [Anwar] Sadat and then [Hosni] Mubarak. Here you have an indefinite number of bosses, which complicates the rules of the game. If you pay a visit to Mr A, you pay a visit to Mr B... But the technique, I

would say is the same, there is no difference. This is diplomacy."

A member of a wealthy Egyptian family with a long history of public service, Dr Boutros Ghali is equally at home in Cairo and most European capitals. He disclosed his passion for the works of Matisse and has a collection of his drawings, adding: "I knew the man when I was a student in Paris in 1945."

The secretary-general has a Matisse painting at his New York residence, on loan from a New York museum. He also collects old pens from the Ottoman empire. (Reuters)

## British soldiers sent to one of Bosnia's most volatile areas

By MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT, AND JAMES BONE IN NEW YORK

THE 1,800 British troops being sent to Bosnia-Herzegovina are to be based at Tuzla, one of the most volatile areas in the civil war, north of Sarajevo. The assignment was agreed at a meeting in Zagreb which ended on Saturday.

British commanders had hoped to be located at Bihac, with direct links to Zagreb where there is already a British communications and supply base for 24 Field Ambulance Unit. Now, however, a new supply link will have to be developed for the British troops from Belgrade to Tuzla.

A reconnaissance party, which will include senior officers from UK Land Forces headquarters in Wiltshire, and Lieutenant Colonel Bob Stewart, commander of the battalion group, will leave for Bosnia tomorrow to study the territory in and around Tuzla, which has seen fierce fighting in the past few months. About 100 miles from Belgrade, Tuzla is a Muslim enclave surrounded by Serbian artillery positions. It is also the site of a large chemical plant and fears have been expressed that if it was hit by shellfire, toxic fumes could be released into the atmosphere.

The choice of Tuzla for the British troops, who will be led by the Cheshire Regiment, was agreed in Zagreb after a meeting between senior military officers from Britain, Canada, France, and Spain, and General Sathish Nambiar, commander of the United Nations protection force.

The British members of the planning team returned to London at the weekend. The reconnaissance party will examine routes for humanitarian convoys and is expected to visit a former Yugoslav army air base in the area which could be used for ferrying aid from Belgrade or Zagreb.

Yesterday a plane carrying General Philippe Morillon, the French commander expected to take control of the 6,000 UN reinforcements being sent to Bosnia, including the British troops, landed at Sarajevo. It was the first flight to Sarajevo since the shooting down of the Italian transport plane more than two weeks ago.

No incidents were reported as the twin-engine Antonov aircraft touched down. On Saturday, Bosnia's warring factions signed an agreement which could lead to a resumption of regular relief flights into the Bosnian capital.

But Serb forces, apparently ignoring the accord, shelled the western suburb of Stup and its surroundings, and a Serb tank yesterday shelled a Stup intersection from Nedzarić about a mile to the southeast, a Bosnian military source said.

Bosnian loyalist forces and Serb fighters were battling for more territory to strengthen their bargaining positions at the Geneva peace talks. Sarajevo radio said Serb warplanes attacked the western town of Jajce, leaving it without water or electricity.

The latest death toll - 86 across the former republic in the 24 hours up to 11am yesterday - was swollen by the killing of almost 40 people in air raids on the northern town of Brcko on Saturday.

Soon after the transport plane's arrival, two people were reported injured in a mortar attack on a funeral ceremony at Sarajevo's Lions cemetery. A dozen soldiers of the Bosnian territorial force were being buried in a service attended by about 400 of their comrades. During the final prayer at the Muslim service, a

mortar shell landed within 100 yards of people gathered around the graves. The mourners remained crouched at the gravesides. A second round landed within 20 yards, sending mourners fleeing from the cemetery.

The UN Security Council recommended at the weekend that the rump Yugoslav state should be excluded from the general assembly, a move that the Yugoslav ambassador said could strengthen hardliners in Belgrade.

The resolution - adopted 12-0 on Saturday, with China, India and Zimbabwe abstaining - stated that the former Yugoslavia had "ceased to exist" and that the rump state made up of Serbia and Montenegro was not automatically entitled to its UN seat. The 15-nation security council, which has already imposed economic sanctions on Belgrade, recommended to the general assembly of all 179 UN member states that it bar the truncated Yugoslav state from participating in the assembly's work until it reappears as a new UN member.

The assembly is expected to endorse the security council's recommendation in the next few days. Despite its traditional ties to the Serbs, Russia voted in favour of the resolution. Moscow had threatened to veto an earlier version of the resolution which would have suspended Yugoslavia from the UN altogether.

President Izetbegovic of Bosnia was taken to the airport in a French armoured personnel carrier at the start of a journey to New York to attend the general assembly.

Yesterday's flight to Sarajevo was seen as a test case, according to Adnan Abdelrazek, a UN spokesman. He said flights could resume within 24 hours the aircraft's safe landing. This would give impetus to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to get aid flights resumed soon.

A UNHCR officer said 75 tonnes of food held at the airport would be distributed in the capital "and then we have zero reserves left. We are depending on the airlift resuming and hope it will do so on Tuesday." Another UNHCR spokesman said a handful of flights would land tomorrow but normal operations could resume on Wednesday.

The continuing danger to flights, which earlier averaged 18 per day carrying 200 tonnes, has been outweighed by the urgent need to build up supplies for Sarajevo with the onset of winter now only weeks away. With an abnormally harsh winter predicted, Sarajevo faces the threat of disease and malnutrition.



No resting place: mourners who came to bury a dozen soldiers of the Bosnian territorial force killed in the front line flee to buses near by yesterday as the funeral in Sarajevo's Lions cemetery came under mortar attack. Two people in a crowd of about 300 were reported injured

## Russian minority ignored

FROM ANATOL LIEVEN IN TALLINN

ESTONIA went to the polls yesterday with the most controversial issue of the campaign largely ignored. That issue is the future of the great majority of the 39 per cent Russian-speaking minority, who have been disenfranchised because they moved into Estonia under Soviet rule.

The mood of local Russians is resentful, but apparently not yet dangerous. Rather than calling for resistance, most of those interviewed this week called for action by the Russian government to protect their rights. There are, however,

## ESTONIA

er, threats of protest strikes in northeastern Estonia, which contains a big Russian majority. The greatest Russian fears relate not to citizenship as such, but to the threat of losing their jobs, either for not being citizens or for not speaking Estonian well enough.

Of the five main Estonian political groups contesting the general election, only the two on the right have sought consistently to exploit anti-Russian feeling.

● Moscow: Rebels in the separatist Georgian region of Abkhazia ambushed a busload of government troops outside the city of Gagra on Saturday night, killing seven and wounding 14. (Reuters)

## Party time hits the land of battling women jockeys

FROM BRUCE CLARK IN BISHKEK

THERE cannot be many parts of the world where people still show more respect for elderly, tent-dwelling soothsayers, capable of reciting epic verse for days on end, than for the stars of Hollywood. For now, anyway, one such place is Kirghizia, a delightful mountain fiefdom on China's northwestern border, which recently staged some exuberant celebrations to mark a year's independence from Moscow.

If the festivities were the main event in Bishkek, then probably the second-most important was the making of a film, with Italian money and American actors, about a local boy made good called Genghis Khan. Whether it shows lack of sophistication or the very opposite, the Kirghiz - a tough race of hard-riding nomads - seemed less than star-struck by the influx of Western stars.

The likes of Charlton Heston and David Soul walked unrecognised through the lobby of their cockroach-infested hotel. Barely a hundred yards from the hotel, one moves a millennium or two back into a world that the subject of their film would find familiar. Guests arriving for the celebrations from other parts of Kirghizia had brought with them half a dozen yurts, round Mongolian tents of wood and felt that are both solid and portable. It takes time to realise that these glorious

creations, whose floors and walls form a blaze of reds and oranges that is dazzling but never garish, are still in use.

Step out of the hotel to enjoy Bishkek's delicious night air and you could be invited into a yurt to join a circle of crouching figures as they feast, sing, improvise poetry and listen with awe to the pronouncements of a wizened soothsayer.

Kirghiz feasting is not for the vegetarian: the fare will include dried meat, meat soup, a sheep's head from which the chief dispenses bits of sliced eye to the chief guest, hunks of boiled lamb or horse, the same chopped with pasta, and kumiss or fermented mare's milk. All this

most excitement was the son of Babman-Kul, a Kirghiz chieftain who waged partisan war against Soviet power and later retreated to Afghanistan with thousands of followers before receiving asylum in Turkey. At 35, the warlord's hulking offspring, brought tears to many eyes as he described his father's life of exile and calamity at the hands of Moscow.

The Turkish authorities have given him a flat in Istanbul, but he prefers the wild country near Lake Van. He wears designer clothes, but plainly would be more at home in the dress of Afghanistan's mountains. He is slow-spoken and, to a Westerner, unsophisticated; but if one day he were a contender for power, many Kirghiz would find him irresistible. He is a far, far more romantic figure than Charlton Heston.

Genghis Khan: local boy who made good

## Yeltsin will face united opposition

FROM ANNE MCLELVY IN MOSCOW

PRESIDENT Yeltsin is steeling himself for a fierce duel with parliament which convenes tomorrow, as right and left forces publicly unite against him.

Mikhail Astariev, a leader of the conservative opposition, announced at the weekend that nationalist and communist factions in parliament were prepared to put aside their differences to challenge Mr Yeltsin. "The goal of the left and right opposition is the removal of Yeltsin and his ruling clique," he said.

The main test for Mr Yeltsin

## RUSSIA

will come when he asks parliament to confirm Yegor Gaidar, his acting prime minister, in office. The architect of the International Monetary Fund-backed reform programme, Mr Gaidar is under threat from Aleksandr Rusakov, the hardline vice-president.

Mr Yeltsin's personal popularity is falling as economic reforms begin to bite. Democratic Russia, his umbrella party, has splintered into sundry interest groups. While his decisive opposition to the coup marked him out as Russia's natural leader in the initial post-Soviet period, he is now hostage to the success of his economic reforms.



Peace talks with Syria to resume

## Israel says Golan impasse resolved

By OUR FOREIGN STAFF

A FORMULA has been found to break the deadlock that halted Israeli-Syrian peace talks last week and they will resume today, Arye Dert, Israel's interior minister, said yesterday.

The Syrian delegation in Washington cut short the discussions, saying an impasse had been caused by Israel's refusal to discuss withdrawal from the Golan Heights, and calling for US intervention.

Israel, which seized the strategic plateau from Syria in 1967 and annexed it in 1981, said earlier this month that it would give part of it to Damascus in exchange for full peace. But Syria demanded a total withdrawal.

At the end of a weekly cabinet meeting, Mr Dert told Voice of Israel radio: "A

formula has been found to allow the resumption of negotiations with the Syrians." He accused Syria of provoking an "artificial crisis", but said it had been resolved "now that the Syrians have understood that there won't be any American intervention."

An official at the Israeli foreign ministry said the impasse had been a tactical ploy by Syria to increase pressure on Israel to grant territorial concessions.

Turning to Israeli-Palestinian talks, Mr Dert accused the Palestine Liberation Organisation of not giving Palestinian delegates a free hand in the negotiations. "We have a lot to offer to the Palestinians," Mr

Dert said. "But unfortunately there is no one to address because they do not have a unified leadership. According to our information the PLO is trying to put a spoke in the wheels of the (Palestinian) delegation."

Israeli security services have seized files on plans by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine to sabotage autonomy for the occupied territories, according to Ha'aretz newspaper.

It said the documents on the activities of the Popular Front in the West Bank and Gaza Strip may lead to the arrests of hundreds or even thousands of activists. The case was found at the home of Ahmad Soleiman Katameh, the Popular Front leader in the occupied territories, who was said

by the army on Friday to have been arrested at the beginning of the month at El Birch on the West Bank.

The Popular Front is the second largest group in the PLO, after the mainstream Fatah which supports the Middle East peace process. Security sources quoted by Ha'aretz said Mr Katameh answered directly to George Habash, the Popular Front chief and was a political bureau member. They described him as "one of the most dangerous terrorists" ever arrested in the territories.

The files, which contain reports sent to Mr Habash at his headquarters in Damascus, include plans to step up attacks on Israeli forces in a bid to scupper Palestinian autonomy.

## Jewish leader rebukes Bonn over attacks

By OUR FOREIGN STAFF

THE new leader of Germany yesterday for not being tough enough on right-wing violence and urged greater efforts to end attacks on foreigners.

"We are at the point where we are seeing the victim party being portrayed as the perpetrator," Ignatz Bubis, chairman of the Central Council of Jews in Germany, said.

Herr Bubis's comments came as a parliamentary source in Jerusalem said that Germany is to pay Holocaust survivors a total of DM100 million (about £58 million) in reparations.

Letters, page 15

## Singing colonel leads Japan's first postwar soldiers abroad

FROM JAMES PRINGLE IN PHNOM PENH

LED by an affable, singing colonel who, at the drop of a hat, will break into a nostalgic trill about apple blossom, a seemingly kinder, gentler Japanese "army" returned to Southeast Asia today for the first time since defeat in 1945 released its grip of terror from half a continent.

There was not a hint of the code of bushido as eight uniformed military observers, the vanguard of a force that will reach up to 1,800 soldiers and police, arrived in Phnom Penh yesterday to join United Nations peacekeepers trying to restore stability to Cambodia after 13 years of civil war. They are the first Japanese ground troops to be deployed outside Japan since its surrender at the end of the second world war.

China, Taiwan, Singapore and North and South Korea, all of which suffered at the hands of Japanese armed expansion earlier this century, expressed misgivings over the controversial Japanese bid allowing the dispatch of soldiers overseas. But these soldiers seem part of a different military tradition. Lieutenant Col-

## CAMBODIA

onel Yusuke Fukui, who heads the advance guard, is 44 and so is part of the postwar generation. "This is an historic moment," he said as he flew into this capital once occupied by the Japanese army, who seized it from the French colonial army. "We are very proud and honoured to work

for worldwide peace by helping end the war in this devastated land."

The eight monitors, who include infantry, artillery and tank officers, will observe the peace process, which has been running for six months, at various points. Some areas still come under frequent shelling from one or other of the four warring factions. "We are aware of the dangers," said Colonel Fukui. "We have to support the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Cambodia."

Three Japanese naval ships are due soon with a fuller complement of monitors. Japanese engineers will help to upgrade two roads south of Phnom Penh; troops of the Chinese army, a former foe, are working on roads north of the capital.



## Prisoner deal hampers South African summit talks

FROM RAY KENNEDY IN JOHANNESBURG

NEGOTIATIONS between the government and the African National Congress to arrange a summit between President de Klerk and Nelson Mandela to get the process moving again have faltered as both sides were preparing to put their signatures to verbal agreements.

Kobie Coetsee, the minister of justice, is insisting that any deal on the release of political prisoners should be linked with a general amnesty for anyone who might be convicted of politically motivated offences. The ANC rejects this. It was reported here yesterday that the demand led to a heated exchange between Roelf Meyer, the minister of constitutional development who has been involved

throughout last week in sensitive discussions with the Cyril Ramaphosa, of the ANC, and Mr Coetsee to prepare for the meeting.

Mr de Klerk proposed a meeting with Mr Mandela after the killings in Bisho, the capital of the Ciskei, two weeks ago. The ANC accepted on condition that there was progress on the issue of releasing political prisoners, and that the government implemented measures to increase security at hostels and control the carrying of dangerous weapons in public.

Mr Meyer and Mr Ramaphosa met last Sunday to try to overcome the snags. By Friday the ANC had compromised on its stand against a general amnesty and accepted that it could be dealt with once an interim government was in place, instead of a government of national unity, as it has previously maintained. In turn, the government agreed that all prisoners who had committed a crime with a political motive would be released.

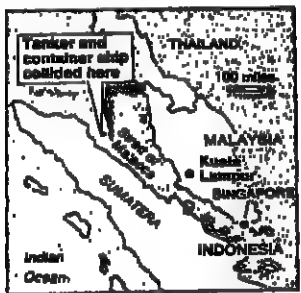
## Ships look for victims of collision

BY MICHAEL EVANS

A JAPANESE oil tanker and a Hong Kong container ship collided yesterday in the Malacca Strait, a 600-mile shipping corridor separating Malaysia and the Indonesian island of Sumatra.

This was the second incident in three weeks in the busy strait and there is concern in shipping circles over the increasing trend towards automated engine rooms, leading to reductions in the number of people on watch.

Indonesia appealed to ships in the Malacca Strait to help in the search for victims after one body and 16 survivors were recovered. There was no news of 29 other people reported on board the ships, the 57,287-tonne Liberian-registered Japanese tanker, *Nagasaki Spirit*, and the 22,601-tonne Panamanian-registered container ship, *Ocean Blessing*, owned by a Hong Kong company.



## Actress takes her revenge on Quayle

FROM MARTIN FLETCHER IN LOS ANGELES AND JAMIE DETTMER IN WASHINGTON

Roughly 38 million Americans tonight will watch the first episode of the sitcom *Murphy Brown* since Dan Quayle condemned its heroine for becoming an unmarried mother.

Never mind that the ensuing publicity has doubled the price of the show's 30-second commercials to \$310,000 (£178,000), the attack has clearly rankled all summer with Ms Brown, played by Candice Bergen. She uses tonight's hour-long season-opening show to pillory the vice-president mercilessly.

"Murphy's revenge" is itself part of "Hollywood's revenge". Rarely have the limousine liberals of America's entertainment industry intervened so fervently in a presidential election. It is not just because a Democrat for once stands a chance of winning, or that Bill Clinton is a fellow victim of keyhole journalism: they are outraged at being held up by Mr Quayle as an un-American "cultural elite", the purveyors of an "adversary culture".

So many celebrities are backing Mr Clinton that he is said to be quite star-struck. But even more valuable for the Arkansas governor is Hollywood's seemingly limitless wealth. Hardly a senior politician in America does not make periodic cap-in-hand pilgrimages to Los Angeles; but they leave with small change compared with Mr Clinton.

In the past month alone a

dinner hosted by John Cooke, the Disney Channel president, raised \$800,000 for the Democratic cause. And last Wednesday Barbara Streisand's first concert in six years raised an estimated \$1.5 million.

Since Ronald Reagan's departure from the White House, Republicans in Hollywood have become an endangered species. A branch for President Bush at Bob Hope's Beverly Hills home eight days ago raised a mere \$275,000. Arnold Schwarzenegger apart, the president can still depend on old diehards like Jimmy Stewart, Frank Sinatra and Charlton Heston, but Kevin Costner has jumped ship and so, earlier this month, did the Beach Boys. Republican neglect of the environment, they said, had given them bad vibrations.

As Mr Clinton sought at the weekend to lay to rest the draft-dodging allegations which have dogged his presidential campaign since the winter, an opinion poll published yesterday suggests that Ross Perot, the Texan billionaire who pulled out of the presidential race in July, could still influence the election's outcome.

Mr Perot, who has been giving mixed signals about whether he might re-enter the contest, still has the backing of almost a quarter of the electorate, according to a survey in *Newsweek* magazine. And a third of those polled would like to see him revive his challenge.



Thought for food: a Somali child watches the unloading of the first delivery of food aid in Hobishole village. Looting and banditry have prevented much of the aid from reaching isolated areas in the interior

## Relief groups fear aiding dogs of war

FROM SAM KILEY IN BAIDERA

AID agencies fear they are becoming unwilling financiers of Somalia's 20-month civil war by paying for what amounts to protection money to bring food and medical supplies to two million starving Somalis.

The International Committee of the Red Cross alone spends £28,000 a month on bodyguards and armed escorts for their food convoys in Mogadishu: money that is used for arms which perpetuate the civil war and resupply looters. But the armed protection is seldom effective against thieves because it is often the bodyguards or their friends who plunder relief supplies.

Most of the aid agencies agree that United Nations blue berets should be sent to break the cycle of criminality. A unit of 500 Pakistani troops was deployed last week in Mogadishu with orders to secure the port and airport, both of which have been severely disrupted by looting.

Some relief workers are concerned that foreign troops will make all foreigners in Somalia a target. But they have recently been reassured by the presence of 2,400 US Marines off the coast. The

marines will officially supply logistics to the Pakistanis, but could be deployed if foreigners came under serious threat.

"We may need the troops to get food through, but if their coming is clumsily handled then we will all be in the gunmen's sights," said Raymond Pollock, a worker with the American International Medical Corps in Baidoa, the southwest regional capital. "The gunmen have all the agencies captive. We have to hire guards to protect us and the same guards loot everything they can get their hands on," he added.

Going from Baidoa to Baidera 150 miles south, our driver insisted in heading in the wrong direction north and later got the car lost in a maze of roads liberally sown with anti-tank mines. Hysterical, the gunmen on the roof argued with those inside the car for hours. After finding Baidera by luck, the crew were not satisfied. They expected to be paid for an extra day. A colleague and I argued. The driver dragged a 762 Soviet heavy machinegun from the car and cocked it. "I will shoot you," he said, the only English he had uttered in three days.

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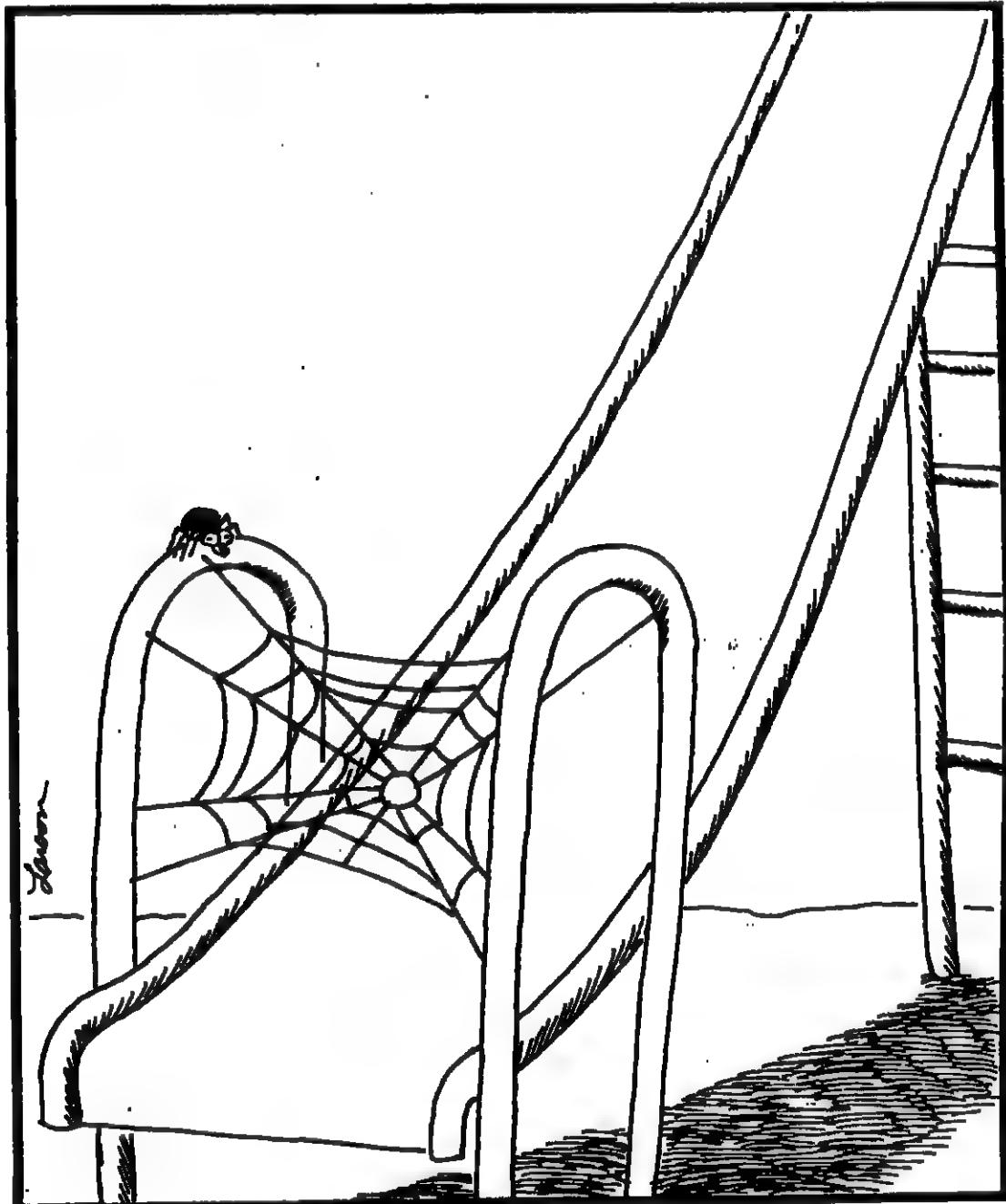
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## Floating on murky waters

In spite of the French yes, caution is essential, says Peter Riddell

RIDDELL ON MONDAY

Baroness Thatcher, like others now celebrating the forced decision to float the pound, has a short memory. The withdrawal from the exchange-rate mechanism was described in her Washington speech as an act of liberation, a guarantee of economic recovery, almost as if it was comparable to the breaching of the Berlin Wall three years ago. That is a naive, and possibly a dangerous, delusion, which ignores Britain's experience under floating and reflects the fickleness of businessmen and politicians when discussing the economy. Unless skilfully managed, floating risks higher inflation and a tight squeeze, which may threaten, rather than enhance, the Tories' chances of re-election. This dilemma will not be altered by last night's narrow 'yes' vote in France: not only does the government face a long haul in parliament over Maastricht but sterling will not re-enter even a reflationed ERM for some time.

Much of the past week's comment has confused the short-term pressures that made the decision to float unavoidable with the underlying dilemma of economic management. The choice is not between the self-imposed masochism of the ERM and the joy of floating. The issue is how to combine low inflation and sustainable growth. Exchange-rate policy is merely a technique. The point was well made in October 1989 by Norman Lamont when Nigel Lawson resigned as Chancellor in his dispute with Lady Thatcher about sterling and the ERM.

Mr Lamont, then chief secretary to the Treasury, tried to persuade Lord Lawson not to resign on this issue. When asked why he had not also resigned, Mr Lamont said publicly that an economy could be run either with floating or with fixed exchange rates and he was agnostic between the two. No one can dispute his subsequent commitment to implementing a fixed-rate approach up to, and beyond, the limits of the politically possible. What he meant then, and has repeated this weekend, is that what matters is the basic aim of containing inflation. There are various ways to achieve this, and now the government has to ensure that a floating pound contains inflation.

There is a tendency to forget that the majority of the cabinet, the Bank of England, Labour leaders and most businessmen backed sterling's entry into the ERM two years ago because of the difficulties posed by floating rates. Foreign exchange markets are often volatile rather than stable. They overcompensate. Between late 1980 and early 1985 sterling fluctuated between \$2.46 and \$1.05. Since no government could ignore such movements, interest rates often had to be changed to stabilise the pound. Lord Lawson's forthcoming memoirs promise to be a biting antidote to any complacency about floating rates.

In the short term, the decision to float may have some beneficial results. Up to this spring ERM membership coincided with the government's desire to reduce inflation, but the need to tie in with German interest rates has resulted in a tighter domestic monetary policy than the Treasury would have liked. So there is some room for relaxation now.

That easing has partly been secured by the devaluation of the pound by nearly 10 per cent since last Wednesday. In addition, there is some scope for a reduction in interest rates below present levels. That should mean a higher rate of growth next year, while the recession should limit the immediate impact on prices.

But talk of 6 per cent or lower interest rates before long and a dash for growth is, as one senior official said to me over the weekend, "madness". Ministers are rightly worried about wholly unrealistic expectations over interest rate cuts. Floating does not remove the need for a tight monetary and fiscal policy to restrain inflation. If the markets suspect any laxity, then the pound will fall much further and inflation could rise sharply in two years' time. So we could be back to a squeeze before the next election.

Mr Lamont will set out the new policy mix in the Commons debate on Thursday. That will involve a return not to one or two monetary measures, as in the early 1980s, but to greater public emphasis on several indicators, including the money supply, growth of credit, house prices, and the exchange rate. That will involve fine judgment rather than recklessness. There is certainly no scope for any relaxation of fiscal policy, and no room for any slippage above the existing public spending target for next year. That will be hard to achieve because of the impact of the recession. Cutting back capital spending does not make economic sense now, while squeezing public sector pay and social benefits will be politically tricky. So Mr Lamont may have to raise taxes to hold down public borrowing. Before last Wednesday, he might have widened the VAT base, but that might now mean taking risks with inflation. So the government may have to raise income tax.

Obviously the events of last week mark a shift of approach, whether or not sterling eventually re-enters the ERM. But there has been a change of techniques rather than aims. Instead of celebrating a victory, we should regard floating as a regrettable, though possibly inevitable, defeat following serious mistakes. But the campaign against Britain's ingrained inflation should not be abandoned.

Last night's French vote could mean monetary union for the few, writes Anatole Kaletsky

## By the mark divided

confined to the exchange-rate mechanism's central core. Now that France has given a vote of confidence, albeit narrow, for the idea of closer European integration, events could begin to move even faster than the Maastricht plan. For after the ordeals of the past few months, governments will be looking over their shoulders at unpredictable markets and volatile voters. They may well decide to strike while the iron is hot.

The main political obstacle to a two-speed, or, as the official EC parlance has it, "variable geometry" move towards EMU would now seem to be German public opinion. The Germans seem more unwilling than ever to give up their "Super Mark". But there is a way to finesse this problem.

Monetary union does not need to involve the replacement of existing national currencies with the Ecu, which populists in Germany deride as "esperanto money". All that is

required is to fix exchange rates irrevocably between the D-mark, Dutch guilder and French, Belgian and Luxembourg francs. Banks would be required to process cheques in each of these currencies, without charging spreads or commissions, as if they were dealing with their own nation's legal tender. The key policy condition for such a union to work would be for Germany to accept new ties between the Bundesbank, the Bank of France and the Banque centrale belgique.

While any such concession from Germany might seem unlikely from the vantage point of Britain, the Germans would probably be willing to move ahead rapidly in this direction for the sake of their relationship with France.

With Britain, Denmark, Italy and the other Mediterranean countries now clearly identified as lying outside the central core, the only diplomatic quirk about proceeding

with a two-speed EMU would be whether to take tiny Ireland along. Apart from that, it would be necessary to clarify the entry conditions outlined in Maastricht for Italy, Spain and Portugal, with a view to giving these countries more time than originally envisaged to converge towards the northern European core.

Italy and Spain would not like this, but the Germans and French could always offer them some greater monetary support in the meantime as a quid pro quo. In any case, Italy and Spain cannot in the end resist the desires of the EC's senior members, as last week's declarations showed.

As for Britain, John Major should be relieved. If the pound had not been devalued on Wednesday, he might now have faced the canyonic decision of whether or not to commit the country to a full-scale monetary union much earlier than he thought. Politically, there

should be nothing embarrassing for Britain about staying outside any early moves towards a two-track EMU, since this was precisely the option Mr Major struggled so hard to preserve for the country at Maastricht. Economically, for Britain to stay outside a monetary union, but play a central part in an integrated free-market EC, would be an attractive option, despite the scorn poured upon this idea from parts of the City and the Euro-enthusiasts, such as Michael Heseltine.

The City might lose some small parts of its business by being outside EMU, but it would remain Europe's unchallenged financial centre, especially if tighter financial regulations were to be reimposed on the Continent. As for investment from Japan and America, Britain's ability to attract it would benefit from a more competitive exchange rate and a less regulated way of running the economy. As long as Britain can recognise that European integration is not a race but a complex and broad historic process, yesterday's vote could be as much as a cause for celebration in Britain, as it was in France.

## Give it to me straight, judge

Bernard Levin on a clear case of homosexual humbug



suggested that there was any other reason.

This time, I am content to wait for the outcome of the third round, the revelations from the police report, of which *The Sunday Times* says demurely: "... that alleged Scottish justice had been compromised by homosexuals in the legal establishment who had left themselves open to blackmail by their catamites and the extortionists and pimps who control gay prostitution in the city. A High Court judge, two sheriffs (junior judges) and leading members of the legal profession were named in the document, the newspaper claimed..."

Now, however, it will not be easy to exculpate everybody. When the High Court judge in round two threw himself "to the wolves, the wolves" were satisfied by their diet: this time, plainly, they are slaving for a real banquet of the finest fodder in great quantity, including more judges and "leading members of the legal profession". But it all comes down to what it came down to the first time round and the second: the British attitude to homosexuality. Leaving out the catamites, pimps and extortionists, nothing, I fear, has changed. May I quote from what I said last time?

When will the British grow up? That is not my question; it is the rest of the world's. Did you do the cartoons? And if you did, did you not despair of our countrymen who, faced with allegations that might well lead to appalling criminal charges or... careers

The world goes round, and therefore every time it does so it comes back to the point from which it started. I have no reason to doubt these learned men, but my view of the matter is irrelevant: it is not I but a very grave and important body of men who must be reminded of this curious heavenly motion, viz. the highest Scottish judges.

Some three years ago, there was a considerable stir north of the border when a number of Scottish High Court judges were questioned about their sexual preferences: the word was that one or two of them dug with the wrong foot. Nobody knew who they were, until by a sensational investigatory coup on my part, I learnt that they were Lord McKeown-Compton, Lord McElduff, Lord McElduff-Nottingham, Lord McElduff-Nottingham, Lord McElduff-Nottingham.

One of those questioned resigned and left the country; he may well not have been a practising homosexual at all, but felt too compromised by the allegations. Some of the others thought it best to leap onto the highest of horses and announce that anyone even hinting that they had ever heard of homosexuality, much less knew what it was, would be visited with writs of the most powerful and lurid nature. If I hadn't known that judges and the like would never do such a thing, I would have muttered about a cover-up.

Now the Scottish judges, both homosexual and (if any) heterosexual, had brushed against this story, before and not once but twice. The second time was the one I have just been discussing, but the first took place in 1980, 10 years before, and it concerned a miscarriage of justice which, although it did not entail the imprisonment or even flogging of an innocent man, could be said to have been more outrageous than what happened to any Birmingham Six. For, after all, the Lanes and Donaldsons and their like did not throw innocent men into jail knowing that they were innocent, and would have been horrified at the very thought of doing so. But the Scottish injustice meted out to Mr John Saunders was blatant, cowardly and shameful.

Mr Saunders is a homosexual;

well, it seems that so are some of the Scottish judges, and if the rumours are half true, one or two of them may be considerably less respectable than he. Thirteen years ago, he was working as a handyman at a children's residential camp in Scotland, and had been doing so for two years. His work was impeccable, as was his behaviour: he had no criminal record, his work did not involve him with the children, it was agreed that he was a model employee. But he was sacked because he was a homosexual.

He went to an industrial tribunal, pleading wrongful dismissal. The members of the tribunal agreed that his character and actions were beyond reproach, but they refused his plea because he

was a homosexual. He went to the courts — the Scottish courts — and again it was agreed that there was no stain on his life or work. (Can all the Scottish judges today say the same?) But the injustice he had suffered was allowed to stand, and the Scottish judges added to them by refusing him what he was asking, which was only justice. They preferred injustice, in the form of a judgment which could only mean that he was being punished, unlawfully, because he was a homosexual.

There is a mighty echo here. The judge in the 1990 case, who decided that he must resign, had done nothing criminal. But the mere taint of homosexuality destroyed his career, and no one

was satisfied by their diet: this time, plainly, they are slaving for a real banquet of the finest fodder in great quantity, including more judges and "leading members of the legal profession". But it all comes down to what it came down to the first time round and the second: the British attitude to homosexuality. Leaving out the catamites, pimps and extortionists, nothing, I fear, has changed. May I quote from what I said last time?

When will the British grow up? That is not my question; it is the rest of the world's. Did you do the cartoons? And if you did, did you not despair of our countrymen who, faced with allegations that might well lead to appalling criminal charges or... careers

destroyed, can do nothing but giggle and smirk?

It would be wonderful to find that that one of the judges who refused John Saunders his meed of justice was also one of those in the Scottish police report, but that must remain a dream. (I have never discovered how a homosexual judge evades sitting on a case which turns on homosexual matters; we may be about to find out.) But in our society we shall never get straight about homosexuality until we stop smirking and giggling at it. And the only way we can do that is to get into the heads of the smirkers and gigglers (and, perhaps even more urgent, the shocked and appalled) that homosexuals have no more in common than the fact that they are homosexual, just as heterosexuals have no more in common than that they are not.

Will the renewed Scottish scandal help to bring about that longed-for resolution? Only if the smirkers and gigglers and the shocked and appalled learn that you cannot blackmail a man by threatening him with the exposure of his secret if he makes no secret of his secret.

But what, if he consorts with pimps, extortionists and catamites? But then, what if he consorts with pimps, extortionists and prostitutes? Can we not see that the blackmail danger is of shameful behaviour, not of sexual orientation? It is well known that no fewer than 271 High Court judges, heterosexual to their bootlaces, retire every Monday, Thursday and Sunday evening to the premises of Madame Whiplash, where they dress up as babies, nappies and all, and where she picks over them while they sing the Eton Boating Song — though many of them did not go to Eton.

If they were discovered in these recondite, practices, they would certainly be obliged to resign; not because it is wrong to be a heterosexual, because it isn't wrong to be a homosexual either; and when, but only when, the British discover that amazing truth will the question "When will the British grow up?" be answered.



...and moreover

## MATTHEW PARRIS

If seven years ago, in September 1985, any journalist had ventured to predict what lay ahead during those final years of the 20th century, he would almost certainly have been dismissed as a humorous columnist.

Yet now, a few months from a new millennium, there seems to be only a sort of glorious inevitability about the almost 20-year rule (with one short break) of Her Excellence Margaret, Dowager Duchess of Grantham, Lord Protector and President of England. Every child knows the story...

The previous PM, the (then) Mr Major, had tried to get the Treaty of Edinburgh (designed to replace the discredited Maastricht treaty) through the Commons and been ambushed by the opposition parties. To the surprise of some he resigned, and retired to sulk at what became known as "Huntingdon Les Deux Eglises". A desperately undignified search for a new leader so polarised the party that it became clear that no practising Tory politician could unite it.

In the middle of a huge world slump, with the EC falling apart, British troops under siege in Bosnia, and millions of whites of British descent facing massacre in the South African civil war, Britain urgently needed a leader. A compromise described as a "holding operation" was agreed: Thatcher "temporarily" resumed the premiership, balanced by the emollient Sir Norman Fowler, who led the party in the Commons. Foolishly, the Opposition supported this arrangement, supposing it could not last.

Indeed not. Poor Sir Norman was soon brushed aside. Pleading the exigencies of war, the Duchess (as she became in the 1993 honours) gathered around her an emergency cabinet and strengthened her grip. Sadly, the late Sir Denis was never able to accept her renewed career and increasingly turned from the pleasures of escorting her to other forms of solace. It was the beginning of his long and occasionally hilarious decline.

In due course she was confirmed as sole leader and premier, appointing (the then) Mr Gummer as her spokesman in the lower chamber. This ended serious rivalry from the Commons. But if the Tory parliamentary party supposed it had simply acquired a new leader, its mistake was soon apparent. Her Excellence now regarded her mandate as coming direct from the people. She never forgave the lower house for the bitterness of the closing episode of her career there. When she began appointing to the cabinet eminent men and women, of all parties and none, who were not parliamentarians, her actions raised a storm: though it must be said (and was, by Lord St John of Fawley) that our unwritten constitution is unclear on this. It was about this time that the Duchess took the title of "Lord Protector and Leader of State", relegating the office of prime minister, which was to be held by Mr Gummer.

It was never likely that these arrangements would prove acceptable to the Scots and Welsh.

The Duchess was wise to yield to growing calls for devolution from those two countries, which have since become separate states. But within England the Duchess reigned supreme.

Some opposition might have been expected from the (then) "royal family". But its authority was gravely diminished by a series of personal scandals. The devaluation of the currency, which lurched from crisis to crisis during this period, was accompanied by a devaluation of the monarchy as the house of Windsor became punch-drunk from press revelations. Government had every interest in stirring these, taking the focus off its own problems. The abdication which followed is still a matter of shame to those in the press involved at the time. Sadly, he has been so damaged by scandal that there was no possible successor. Strictly as a holding operation, the Duchess agreed to adopt the additional title of "President".

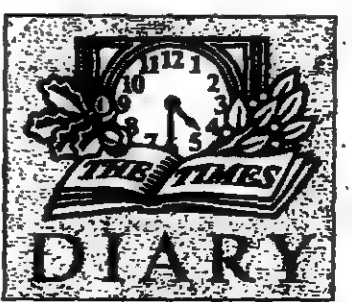
With her son Mark the new Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and her daughter Carol showing a new interest in horse-riding and growing concern for overseas disaster relief charities, it is good to have, as a focus for national pride, a family so untouched by personal scandal. Looking back, it seems only a few years (though it is longer) since Her Excellence rose to her feet in the upper chamber, almost two years to the day since she had been deposed to the lower one, and began "As I was saying, my lords, before I was so rudely interrupted."

## Bibbing for Britain

AS debate continues to rage over Maastricht, John Major had his own exclusive report on the referendum, from our ambassador in Paris, hours before his copy of *The Times* dropped on the doormat of 10 Downing Street. Sir Ewen Ferguson assembled his commentary after a working dinner for senior staff, where they watched the vote on television. For Ferguson, the former Scottish rugby international, it was perhaps the last big event of his ambassadorship which began in 1987. He leaves in December to be replaced, say informed sources, by Sir Christopher Mallaby, now envoy to Bonn. Mallaby has at least one interest



in common with the man he will succeed: wine, and British wine at that. While Ferguson served a home brew from the Chiddingstone vineyard to President Mitterrand during the Queen's visit to France in June, Mallaby is also well known in Bonn for producing the British bottle in preference to German hock.



Ferguson, a passionate collector since leaving Oxford, has most of his bottles with vintage near Bristol. But he will leave behind a healthy cellar from his Paris tenure. Certain "exceptional" bottles of Latour, Lafite, Montravel and Burgundy (his wife's preference) will go to his holiday home in the south of France.

Mallaby, whose wife Pascale is French, is known as a "laser brain" in Bonn because of his formidable intellect. Fluent in French, he smoothed over the troubled waters in Bonn when Nicholas Ridley made his outburst about the Germans in *The Spectator*. His diplomatic skills also came to the fore when it was disclosed that Mrs Thatcher had held a seminar at Chequers to analyse the German national character, concluding that they were paranoid.

OVER the top BEFORE the actor Brian Blessed attempted to climb Everest Chris Bonington told him, "God, you'll never get anywhere at all". Blessed managed 25,400 of the 29,028ft ascent and plans to go further next year as part of the 40th anniversary of Sir Edmund Hillary's first climb. If he does reach the summit he will become, at 57, the oldest man to conquer the mountain. By the end of his last climb Blessed was barely able to stand

and was hallucinating. Not surprisingly, his friends are trying to talk him out of another trip. But after Blessed's last success Chris Bonington has revised his opinion. He says: "He's got a positive temperament. He's got a sporting chance of getting to the top."

Classic FM's much trumpeted debut last week brought passionate protests from some listeners. Not that they are objecting to the output, but to the absence of the birdsongs and farmyard noises broadcast during the six weeks of test transmissions. Ornithologists started tuning in and requests for tapes poured in from those determined to hear the countryside. Some newspaper editors have taken to playing the tapes to calm their nervousness. But Classic will not bring the tape back. "The birds have flown south," it says.

## Money talks

PERHAPS Norman Lamont was so reluctant to let the pound float down because he feared someone might remind him what the Tories said at the last election about Labour and the economy. So let us oblige. When the press got hold of a two-year-old Labour discussion document written by an Oxford don which suggested a Labour government would have to devalue, Lamont raised it in a television interview and forced John Smith to deny the charge.

David Mellor, then chief secretary to the Treasury, was more emphatic. He said: "The Labour party is the party of devaluation... what premium would a Labour government be prepared to pay to prove to the international markets that they would not devalue?" Mellor did not suggest a figure, but perhaps had in mind the £10 billion used by the Bank of Eng-

land last week in its doomed attempt to save sterling. The Chancellor can explain all this to the Commons on Thursday and to the Cambridge Union, where he opens the fundraising season next month. The motion? "Labour and the economy do not mix."

## Now voyager

HAVING disappeared from sight since it was hijacked by PLO terrorists in 1985, the Achille Lauro is sailing the high seas again. Little has been heard of the luxury Italian liner since it was seized in the Mediterranean with 454 people on board, the heavily armed gang threatening to blow it up unless 500 Palestinian prisoners were released from Israeli jails.

Now Starlight Cruises UK in London is running £1,499 grand adventure cruises to South Africa from Southampton, calling at Lisbon, Casablanca and Tenerife. The company seems confident of the brevity of memories, or is putting its money on *succès de scandale*. The special offer is being advertised in the *Jewish Chronicle Impressions Magazine*.

## Freed publicity

BRIAN Keenan and John McCarthy were furious to discover that the Granada film *Hostages* would go ahead without their collaboration or the help of their families or close colleagues. McCarthy, who considered legal proceedings against Granada, will not watch Wednesday's programme. Keenan's publisher, Hutchinson, will also have nothing to do with the drama, which screened the day before the publication of his book.

The *Guardian*, which is serialising Keenan's account, has had no such qualms. It has approached Granada for stills from *Hostages* to be used as publicity.





## YES AND NO

Whatever the final majority, the close French verdict on the Maastricht treaty must end the dreams of those French leaders who have put their stamp so strongly on the modern Community. A victory for the yes camp cannot be hailed now as a clear victory for President Mitterrand, Jacques Delors and all those who stood by the treaty as the blueprint for an "ever closer union".

The treaty cannot sail forward without very substantial changes. Nor, after everything that happened last week, should it. The referendum campaign has exposed the huge gulf between European governments and their voters not only in France but throughout the Community.

No treaty that rests on so fragile a basis of public support can spur the kind of practical, pragmatic co-operation between the Twelve member states that relies, in the end, on the shared aspirations of peoples and on common self-interest. The near breakdown of the exchange-rate mechanism wrenches out the heart of the Maastricht treaty the staged progression to economic and monetary union. Whatever else can now be salvaged, its core provision is fatally flawed.

John Major insisted, before the referendum, that he would not put pressure on Denmark to change its mind, arguing that would be an insulting dismissal of a referendum every bit as legally binding as that which took place in France. Instead Britain would wait until Danish leaders themselves suggested what clarifications, political assurances and opt-out clauses they required in order to ask their voters whether the safeguards were sufficient. This the government must now still do.

But that will not be enough for voters at home. Responding to the calls of France, Germany and Italy, John Major should call a full summit of Community leaders as soon as possible. There he should propose a

fundamental reappraisal of the treaty. Elements of it remain important goals for all member states: closer co-operation between governments on immigration, terrorism and home affairs; regular consultations between all member governments of foreign policy and defence and wherever possible the voluntary formulation of common positions; and the broadening of the Community's membership so as to offer its economic advantages to as many in Europe as are able to benefit.

None of these needs a treaty: all were possible under the existing Treaty of Rome and the Single European Act. Other elements added by Maastricht have their uses, especially the limiting of the powers of the Commission with a properly articulated definition of subsidiarity, and the power of the European Parliament better to audit spending in Brussels.

A new treaty will need to be more specific. European voters, newly schooled in the obfuscating language of Brussels, will demand that the treaty should spell out in greater detail the place of national parliaments in the European Community.

Britain's partners, the Germans in particular, will resist any changes to Maastricht that they regard as dilution. They may break ranks and go ahead on their own with EMU. Such "variable geometry" in the Community is now inevitable. Britain can only persuade its partners to rethink other elements of the treaty if it shows *communautaire* commitment to the other tasks in hand: enlarging the EC, pushing for a Gatt agreement, trawling through existing EC legislation to see what is redundant and what can be handed back to national governments; and, above all, attempting to secure adequate consultation procedures. All Europe, not just the French, must debate the future before it is decided.

## MERCY FOR MERCY

Dr Nigel Cox's trial for attempted murder at Winchester Crown Court put the law which prohibits "mercy killing" to an extreme test. Before adjourning until today, Mr Justice Ognall described the circumstances of the case as "wholly exceptional if not unique" in English law. But for doctors, legislators and moral philosophers the circumstances are instantly recognisable as a standard worst-case hypothesis discussed in seminars and textbooks on medical ethics. Thus when the British Medical Association said after Saturday's jury verdict that it was satisfied there should be no change in the law, this was a measured reaction not a hasty one.

The BMA is almost right. Dr Cox's professional colleagues have concluded that the line he was found by the jury to have crossed is drawn where it should be drawn. The senior nurse who reported Dr Cox to the authorities has been commended for obeying the ethical code of her own profession. But if doctors and nurses are broadly agreed where the limit of treatment should be, lawyers and legislators cannot be so happy. What has most disturbed public opinion is the use of the word "murder".

To put the caring and dedicated Dr Cox in the same legal bracket as a vicious child killer is both obnoxious and absurd. He was charged with attempted rather than actual murder because the prosecution felt it could not prove the patient might not have died anyway. Had he been convicted of actual murder the judge would have had no choice but to give him a mandatory life sentence. As it happens the judge has already said he will not impose a prison term today. In effect, he is mercifully treating Dr Cox as if the conviction had been for manslaughter.

The law needs to be brought into line not with the simplistic demands of the voluntary euthanasia lobby but with how the medical

profession, the judge and the jury all seem to regard Dr Cox as compassionate but mistaken. The trial turned upon whether Dr Cox's "primary intention" in giving potassium chloride was to control pain or cause death. Though this might sound like logic-chopping the distinction became clearer during the trial, for this drug is not usually used to treat pain in these circumstances.

It was common ground between prosecution and defence, however, that his ultimate purpose, whatever his immediate intention, was to end his patient's suffering by one means or another. The law is not being fair in basing the outcome of such a trial on fine distinctions between a doctor's primary and secondary intention, yet disregarding his overall objective of trying to act for the good of his patient. The reasons why he did what he did should not be wholly irrelevant, as under the present law they are, but should at least be used to establish what class of crime he may be guilty of.

While "passive euthanasia" — withholding treatment — should continue to be allowed under existing BMA guidelines, "active euthanasia" should be a partial defence to murder in order to reduce the charge to manslaughter or its equivalent. To deal with another case like this, attempted manslaughter — which is not now a crime at all — would have to be brought within the law.

The law's objection to the principle of active euthanasia must stand, however. Frail elderly patients can suffer a substantial transfer of control of their lives to doctors, nurses and relatives, with a resulting collapse of self-worth and value. In that state they can far too readily be made to feel their lives have become an intolerable burden to others and to themselves. If there has to be a choice, the law must protect the patient rather than the doctor.

## THE UNHAPPIEST DAYS

Even the redoubtable Dr Arnold would hesitate to accept the headship of a modern public school. The simple verities of muscular Christianity, team games and cold showers are no longer enough to guide a head teacher through the moral maze posed by today's adolescents. David Cope, the Master of Marlborough, who has just announced that he is leaving, is merely the latest to wash his hands of a job that the conflicting demands of parents, pupils and governors have rendered almost impossible.

With fees of over £10,000 a year, boarding schools face capricious market forces. Parents demand success. Woe betide the head with poor university entrance results. Increasingly parents also demand schools that are coeducational: in consequence a thousand sexually obsessed boys and girls may board under one roof. Parents want more freedom for their children, so private studies are in, easily policed dorms are out. But they still demand the moral rectitude that they associate with an ancient God-fearing institution. This powder-keg of conflicting pressures is bound to blow apart.

Girls run off with boys, as they always have, and may even be put on the contraceptive pill by the school doctor, as they often are, and if bad publicity results, as it often does, the governors get twitchy. If the school is too easy-going it will soon acquire a poor reputation and face a haemorrhage of brighter pupils. But if the head expels all transgressors, he risks ruining the future of average pupils. No 17-year-olds should have their lives destroyed by youthful indiscretion. Expulsion could well cost them the chance of a university place. It is easy to see why some head teachers conclude that it is not worth the candle.

This is not the fault of the schools but of the parents who make impossible demands upon them. Every parent of teenagers knows

that there are no hard and fast answers to the questions of how late they can stay out, whom they may associate with, what they get up to. All parents, even the most liberal, know the anxiety of waiting to hear the sound of a creaking stair-rod in the early hours. Parents who send their children to boarding schools escape these thousand moral and social dilemmas and blithely hand them over to housemasters and heads. Such parents should not be fast to criticise schools for being as confused about these problems as parents are. Nobody wants to see a 15-year-old girl on the pill, but if moral strictures fail, would her parents rather see her pregnant? Children, as the old cliché goes, are very grown-up nowadays.

All schools have a duty to inculcate strong moral values. This is particularly true for boarding schools. Their head teachers, *in loco parentis*, have to ensure that each student is prepared for adulthood and warned against the follies of life. But head teachers are neither nannies nor jailers; their task is to educate. Unless parents and governors start to accept that a few teeny scandals are just par for the course, they will constantly demand the scalps of good teachers and headmasters.

Mr Cope has complained about the adverse press coverage that has dogged his time at Marlborough. Every little incident has been fed to the tabloids, almost certainly leaked by disgruntled parents. The expulsion of a girl found naked in her boyfriend's bedroom made banner headlines simply because they happened at a famous public school rather than at his home.

Do parents expect more for their money than any school or headmaster can ever provide? And is their guilt at sending away their own children, and leaving the moral example to others, such that they need to look for scapegoats under morose boards?

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 071-782 5000

## Lessons for Britain and Europe from currency turmoil

From Sir Peter Smithers

Sir, In 1949 the Brussels conference of the European Movement provided the political initiative of which the Council of Europe and the Treaty of Rome were the consequences. There were two distinct approaches.

The "formalists", mainly French and Belgian, believed that a legal constitutional framework could compel its member states to conform to the decisions of a central authority. The "functionalists", mainly British and Dutch, believed that before any such framework could succeed it was necessary to harmonise many national policies and institutions. The two approaches were not irreconcilable: it was simply a question of pace. This is still so.

The member states of the exchange-rate mechanism still have entirely different economic conditions and political motivation. So long as this lasts they need to retain full control of their own currencies within a mechanism for negotiation where common interests can be taken into account. To ignore this is absurd. I am astonished that the Treasury were surprised at the events of this week.

Although much valuable progress has been made with harmonisation over a broad field in the past 40 years, the parallel process of erecting a federalist structure has been pushed far ahead of this essential preparatory work. European unification has been brought to the brink of disaster by so-called "Europeans" trying to go much too far, too fast. It is they who are the enemies of "Europe" and Margaret Thatcher who is a "good European". She understood what would work today and what would fail.

The opportunity to make real progress in Europe is passing by unheeded. We are distracted by premature federalist projects. Instead we should be concentrating upon the urgent task of getting Eastern Europe onto its feet and into the economic structure of the Continent.

The excesses of Brussels have gravely damaged the cause of European unity to which my political life was largely devoted. It is time to call a halt, to pick up the pieces and rethink and then to renegotiate the future of Europe under the conditions of today.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
PETER SMITHERS  
Joint Secretary, Brussels conference of the European Movement, 1949;  
Secretary General of the Council of Europe, 1964-9,  
CH-6921 Vico Morcote,  
Switzerland.  
September 18.

From Mr Andrew Rowe, MP for Kent Mid (Conservative)

Sir, It is a pleasure to serve a prime minister who is big enough to take responsibility for his government. It is deeply saddening to watch his predecessor making her living in the world by what amount to public claims that she was not responsible for hers.

In our system the prime minister is in complete charge of his or her team. He can promote or dismiss ministers

almost at will. If Margaret Thatcher felt unable to resist pressure to join an ERM which she distrusted she could have resigned as prime minister. She did not choose to do so.

One of the reasons why she was finally voted out as party leader was that she had become too ready to take the credit for her government's successes and to blame her ministers for its failures.

I hope that both her fee-paying audiences abroad and the public at home will note the contrast between her behaviour and the appropriate willingness of her successor to support decisions taken by his cabinet.

Yours faithfully,  
ANDREW ROWE,  
House of Commons,  
September 20.

From Mr M. E. B. Walters

Sir, You had a headline on November 28, 1990, "Major wins the battle for No 10", and in the Business section, "Walters points to ERM damage".

Sir Alan Walters's speech contained two elements, one that Britain would "have to dance" to the Bundesbank's tune, the other that "an ERM central rate of DM2.60 would be more appropriate".

Why is Sir Alan no longer a government adviser?

Yours faithfully,  
MARTIN WALTERS,  
Little Waddesboro, Waddesboro Lane,  
Princes Risborough,  
Buckinghamshire.

From Mr Derek Prag, MEP for Herefordshire (European People's Party) (Conservative)

Sir, I have just heard a commentator use the term "terminally sick currencies", and what meaningless nonsense it is. There is nothing terminally sick about sterling — or for that matter about the lira or the peseta.

Talk of this kind is not only unpatriotic; it is downright foolish. It talks the pound even further down, when it is already well below the level justified by comparative prices in the EC countries.

If we go on pushing the pound down in this way, rapidly rising import prices will soon bring back high inflation, and then even more rapid depreciation. We will be back to the old vicious circle of disastrous socialist policies of the Sixties and Seventies.

The flaws that have appeared in the exchange-rate mechanism are two: first, the disappearance of the will to make it work, primarily on the part of Germany, which preferred recession, including high interest rates to an increase in taxation; and secondly the inability of governments in these circumstances to cope with the huge flows of hot money being pushed around by the speculators to make exchange rates move in the direction which would bring them massive profits.

If we help them by loose and unpatriotic talk, they will push sterling down far below any justified level — and then start making further mil-

lions at our expense by pushing it up again and, of course, pushing some other currencies back down.

Such operators certainly merit our contempt and disgust — but so do those who help them by loose, unpatriotic talk.

Yours faithfully,  
DEREK PRAG,  
47 New Road, Digswell,  
Welwyn, Hertfordshire,  
September 18.

From Mr G. H. G. Norman

Sir, Today I leave for Switzerland, as I have done since I was born in 1907, to visit relations and friends. In those days, before World War I, the pound sterling was worth 25 Swiss francs. A week ago, when I went to my bank to get some Swiss currency, £1 was worth SF2.50.

Ever since I can remember, pundits have been saying: "If only the pound was devalued we should get out of our recession." I shall be underground, I hope, when £1 has fallen to SF0.25; but if I hear pundits still saying that all would be better if we let the pound fall, I shall turn in my grave.

Yours faithfully,  
G. H. G. NORMAN,  
12 Addison Crescent, W14,  
September 17.

From Professor B. V. Jayawant

Sir, If the consequences, yet fully to unfold, of yesterday's events were not so threatening one could get some wry satisfaction from the handbagging the government has suffered. The proponents of the philosophy of market forces have been given a taste of their own medicine by the market.

Will lessons be learnt? Everything from refuse collection to higher education requires a consciousness of social obligations. The obsession with market forces over the past 13 years has not only caused irreparable damage to the economy and industry, but to many other spheres of society, social fabric and excellence: hospitals, public services, public utilities, universities.

Will it stop before they are all reduced to the level of the economy?

Yours faithfully,  
B. V. JAYAWANT,  
University of Sussex,  
School of Engineering and Applied Sciences,  
Falmer, Brighton, East Sussex,  
September 17.

From Mr Robert E. Bray

Sir, Is the country experiencing a soft landing? Perhaps the green shoots of recovery still flourish? Are all the indicators of recovery still in place?

Bearing in mind the level of MPs' salaries and their recent increase in expenses it would seem to me that the only harvest being gathered is in Westminster where the landing appears to have taken place on a well upholstered feather bed.

Yours faithfully,  
R. E. BRAY,  
Bure Reach, Balaugh,  
Norwich, Norfolk.

## Libel and newspapers

From the Director of the Newspaper Society

Sir, The expense of libel litigation and the lottery element of jury awards of damages do nothing to encourage freedom of expression. But, before calling for yet more legal controls on the press, those involved should consider the existing, effective means by which complaints are resolved between newspapers and readers, without recourse to the complexities and expense of legal actions.

A recent survey of libel complaints showed that over 80 per cent of complaints were resolved amicably between newspaper and complainant, without recourse to legal representation or the legal process, by: meetings and correspondence with the editor; letters of apology; follow-up stories; publication of agreed corrections, clarifications, letters or comments. These remedies are available irrespective of the grounds for complaint and whether or not there is any legal cause of action.

Mr Rubinstein (letter, September 2) describes the Press Complaints Commission as "toothless and ineffectual", but he should consider its successful

role in conciliation of disputes between readers and newspapers. Its primary aim is to ensure that complaints are dealt with swiftly and sympathetically by editors. Some two thirds of complaints pursued by the PCC in its first year of operation were resolved with its help at a preliminary stage without a need for a formal adjudication. Only eleven adjudications went against 1,500 regional and local newspapers.

Newspapers would welcome a lively debate about the future shape of media law that took into account current legal restrictions on citizens' freedom of expression and right to be informed.

Such a debate should include the European dimension of personal freedom, to which Mr Rubinstein referred, and rights of privacy not be limited to the narrow scope of the current Calcutt enquiry on press behaviour. It should underline the responsible ways in which the vast majority of newspapers deal with complaints from their readers.

Yours faithfully,  
DUGAL NISBET-SMITH,  
Director, The Newspaper Society,  
74-77 Great Russell Street, WC1,  
September 16.

## Pain relief

From Dr Jeremy Levy and Dr Karen Liebreich

Sir, Your caption under the photograph of Professor Lesley Page (Health, September 11), "... on the verge of losing face and asking for an epidural", resurrects a dogmatic and, one would hope, now extinct view on analgesia during labour in childbirth. Asking for effective pain relief is not demeaning, nor does it make the mother a failure. Women should be freely able to control their own labour with whatever analgesic they wish to use.

Yours,  
J. LEVY,  
KAREN LIEBREICH,  
Basement Flat, 46 Edith Road, W14,  
September 11.

Letters to the editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number — 071-782 5046.

## Tolerance plea in troubled times

From the Chairman of the Commission for Racial Equality

Sir, A disturbing climate of intolerance is developing in relation to those seeking refuge in this country from wars and oppression elsewhere. We seem concerned to erect barriers against those wishing to come here without acknowledging the elements of hostility towards those of other races and nationality which influence our response.

There is much to be proud of in the support this nation has given to those suffering in many parts of the world, but we are sometimes less compassionate when the needs of those people make demands on us nearer home. Somalis suffer discrimination in London as well as starvation in Africa.

The need to frame legislation which enables us to establish a more tolerant, diverse society where different traditions and faiths can be valued and respected has prompted the commission's second review of the 1976 Race Relations Act, which has just been published. We believe that legislation and the commission have made substantial contributions to good race relations in this country but we are only too aware of how much remains to be done if we are to avoid the extremism which is all too evident in other parts of Europe just now.

We would like to see an early race-relations amendment bill to improve the act in important ways — tighter definitions, compulsory ethnic monitoring by employers of their workforce (something brought in by the government for Northern Ireland on religious discrimination three years ago), better working of the tribunals, legal aid for complainants and remedies appropriate to the hurt caused by racial discrimination.

But tolerance needs to be worked for in other ways as well. The government should give serious consideration to legislation against religious discrimination. It must also sort out the present law on blasphemy, either through its abolition or its extension to religions other than the established Christian church.

These are issues which should be debated widely throughout British public life. It would be a far more fruitful exercise than the sterile discussion on tighter immigration and asylum controls which some people seem to insist upon.

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL DAY, Chairman,  
Commission for Racial Equality,  
Elliot House,  
10/12 Allington Street, SW1,  
September 17.

## Controlling squirrels

From Mr Gordon Griffiths

Sir, I disagree with Mr Alan Morris (letter, September 15) on the control of squirrels. Foresters have to control the numbers of grey squirrels if they are to grow thin-barked broad-leaved trees for timber production. Mr Morris suggests that beech "seem to grow anyway" after attack. They do grow, but are often badly shaped with dead branches and tops.

Red squirrels do sometimes attack their pine and spruce hosts, but the damage is negligible. We are happy to tolerate a tiny amount of damage from the red squirrel to ensure its survival in this corner of Wales.

We continue to plant the pine and Norway spruce that the red prefers and avoid planting large-seeded broad-leaved species that the grey must have to thrive.

Yours faithfully,  
GORDON GRIFFITHS,  
Forest Enterprise,  
(Forestry Commission),  
Clwyd Forest District,  
Clwyd Newydd, Ruthin, Clwyd,  
September 15.

From Mr Ian Millward

Sir, Mr Morris complains that the number of goshawks and kestrels has fallen, but these were never present in sufficient numbers to effect adequate control of squirrel populations, and are not present at all in many parts of the country.

What is required is a concerted effort by all responsible landowners to humanely control grey squirrels using poison hoppers correctly designed to keep out all other animals, including red squirrels. Even the various conservation bodies agree this is necessary.

Yours sincerely,  
IAN MILLWARD,  
10 Warren Road,  
Reigate, Surrey,  
September 16.

## Overdrawn clues

From Mr D. A. Latter

Sir, In *The Times* crossword, 19,023, of September 14, 10 across: "Funds held to pay for water and electricity? (7, 7)".

In *The Guardian* crossword, 19,512, of September 14, 1 across: "Banking facility for dealing with electricity bill? (7, 7)".

Should I assume that your respective crossword editors run a joint current account?

Yours etc.,  
D. A. LATTER,  
Gold Hill House,  
Lower Bourne, Farnham, Surrey,  
September 14.



## COURT CIRCULAR

## MALMOSE CASTLE

September 20: Divine Service was held in Crabtree Parish Church this morning.

The Reverend Fraser Aitken preached the sermon.

The Queen was represented by Air Chief Marshal Sir Roger Palin, Air Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty, at the Battle of Britain Thanksgiving Service which was held in Westminster Abbey this morning.

By command of The Queen, the Viscount Astor, Lord-in-Waiting, was present at Heathrow Airport, London, this afternoon upon the arrival of the Governor-General of Papua New Guinea and Lady Korowai, and welcomed their Excellencies on behalf of Her Majesty.

## BUCKINGHAM PALACE

September 20: The Prince Edward arrived at Royal Air Force Northolt today from a visit to Poland.

Lieutenant Colonel Sean O'Dwyer was in attendance.

His Royal Highness subsequently attended the Metropolitan Police (Buckingham Palace) Twenty-fifth Anniversary Gala Day in Bushey, Hertfordshire, and was received by Mr Frank Cogan (Deputy Lieutenant of Hertfordshire).

## Birthdays today

Mr Ian Albery, impresario, 56; Mr Austin Albu, former MP, 89; Lord Barnard, 69; Mr Leonard Cohen, singer, poet and composer, 58; Mrs Shirley Conran, writer, 60; Mr William Deane, banker, 58; Mrs Mary Edwards, former matron-in-chief, the QARNNS, 74; Miss Susan Fleetwood, actress, 48; General Sir John Gibbon, 75.

Mr Larry Hagman, actor, 61; Professor J.M. Ham, electrical engineer, 72; Mr John Hoddinott, chief constable, Hampshire, 48; Sir Colin Innes, diplomat, 59; Lord Ironside, 68; Mr Robert Lawrence, chief constable, South Wales, 50; Mr R.E. Liddard, former director, Lyon Mark Holdings, 75; Professor Sir Hugh Lloyd-Jones, professor of Greek, 70; Sir Ian MacGregor, former chairman, National Coal Board, 80; Sir Peter Matthews, company director, 70.

Mr Anthony Millard, headmaster, Wyckiffe College, Gloucestershire, 44; Sir William Nield, civil servant, 79; Miss Jean Robertson, former matron-in-chief, QARNNS, 64; Mr John A. Smith, deputy commissioner, Metropolitan Police, 54; Mr Trevor Steven, footballer, 29; Sir Brian Urwin, chairman, Board of HM Customs and Excise, 57; Professor Bernard Williams, philosopher, 63; Mr Jimmy Young, broadcaster, 69.

## Service dinners

The Worcestershire and Shropshire Foresters Regiment Brigadier R.G. Sims, Colonel of the Worcestershire and Shropshire Foresters Regiment, presided at a dinner held on Saturday at Wadham College, Oxford.

160 Transport Regiment RCT (V) Lieutenant-Colonel R.M. Wilkinson, Commanding Officer of 160 Transport Regiment RCT (V), and officers of the regiment held a ladies' dinner on Saturday at Prince William of Gloucester Barracks, Grantham, to dine out Colonel R.L. Wallis, Honorary Colonel, Major W.A. Watt presided and the principal guests were Colonel I.W.B. McRobbie, Colonel of Volunteers, and Colonel C.J. Constable, Commander RCT TA.

## Telephone 071 481 4000

My son, do not return the Lord's correction or from him the reward; for those who have the Lord's reward, and the punishment that is his, is his own.

## BIRTHS

MASSETT - On September 16th, to Fiona (nee Wheeler) and John, a son, Tom, a brother for Hannah and Oliver.

MICKS - On September 17th at the Horton Barnby, to Gail (nee Riddington) and Keith, a daughter, Rebecca Victoria.

MICKS - On September 16th, to Angela and Ashley, a beautiful daughter, Amelia.

LIM - On September 11th, to Robin and Teresa (nee Nield), a son, Nicholas.

MACDONALD-JOHNSON - On September 16th, to Marion (nee Johnson) and John, a daughter, Flora.

MORRIS - On September 15th, to Emma (nee Dainton) and Colin, a son, a brother for Alastair.

## MARRIAGES

TOFTMAN-THORNTON - The marriage took place on Saturday, September 19th, at Westminster United Reformed Church, of Countess Alexandra John Toftman, daughter of Mr and Mrs William Thornton OBE, of Rutland, North Ayrshire.

## RUBY ANNIVERSARIES

DREW - The Revd John Whitley, M.A., celebrated his 21st September 1992. Deo gratias.

## KENSINGTON PALACE

September 19: The Prince of Wales this evening attended a Dinner in honour of the European Community Environment Ministers at the end of the Informal Environment Council at the Gleneagles Hotel, Auchtermuchty, Perthshire.

Commander Richard Aylard was in attendance.

## KENSINGTON PALACE

September 20: The Princess of Wales this evening attended the British Film Institute Awards at the National Film Theatre, South Bank, London SE1.

Mr James Langdale and Captain Edward Musto, RM were in attendance.

The Prince and Princess of Wales were represented by Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir John Grandy at the Battle of Britain Thanksgiving Service which was held in Westminster Abbey this morning.

His Royal Highness subsequently attended the Metropolitan Police (Buckingham Palace) Twenty-fifth Anniversary Gala Day in Bushey, Hertfordshire, and was received by Mr Frank Cogan (Deputy Lieutenant of Hertfordshire).

## Battle of Britain service

The Queen was represented by Air Chief Marshal Sir Roger Palin at the Battle of Britain service of thanksgiving and rededication held yesterday in Westminster Abbey. The Prince and Princess of Wales were represented by Marshal of the RAF Sir John Grandy.

The Dean of Westminster officiated, assisted by the Rev Paul Ferguson, Precentor, Air Chief Marshal Sir Peter Harding, Chief of the Air Staff, and Flight Lieutenant C.J. Williams read the lessons. The Rev P.R. Turner, Assistant Chaplain-in-Chief of the RAF, gave an address.

HM Government was represented by Viscount Cranborne, Under-Secretary of State for the Armed Forces, and HM Opposition Leader, Mr John Smith, QC, MP. Members of the Diplomatic Corps and the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Westminster attended.

During the service the Battle of Britain Roll of Honour was borne in procession by Flight Lieutenant C.J. Williams, escorted by Air Commodore S.C. Widdows, Group Captain W.D. David, Wing Commander P.P.C. Barthrop, Squadron Leader A.H.D. Pond, Flight Lieutenant F.J. Twissell and Flying Officer K.A. Wilkinson.

## Queen's Counsel

Advocates in private practice who hold full rights of audience in the High Court or the Crown Court and who wish to be considered for appointment as Queen's Counsel should apply to Room S2/02, Lord Chancellor's Department, House of Lords, London SW1A 0PW (telephone 071-219 5288 or 071-219 5918) for an application form.

The form should be returned as soon as possible and in any event by Friday, October 16, 1992. Applications will not be accepted after October 16.

## Lord Elis-Thomas

The life barony conferred upon Mr Dafydd Elis-Thomas has been gazetted by the name, style and titles of Lord Elis-Thomas, of Nant Conwy in the County of Gwynedd.

## Forthcoming marriages

Mr D. Cook and Miss R. Lambert. The engagement is announced between David, son of Mr and Mrs David Cook, of 10, St. Paul's, Birmingham, and Ruth, only daughter of Air Commodore and Mrs Ross Lambert, of Burnham Overy, Norfolk.

Mr D.T. Dean and Miss S.A. Festin. The engagement is announced between Douglas, younger son of the late Mr and Mrs F.W. Dean, and Sarah, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R.E. Festin, of Cranleigh, Surrey.

Mr J.D. Neville and Miss C.L. Holford. The engagement is announced between John David, elder son of Mr and Mrs David Neville, of Seaford, Surrey, and Clare Louise, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Francis Holford, of Guilford, Surrey.

Mr O.C.W. Price and Miss A.J. Dows. The engagement is announced between Owen, only son of Wing Commander and Mrs B.W. Price, of Harrogate, North Yorkshire, and Amanda, only daughter of Mr and Mrs B. Dows, of Lancaster, Lancashire.

Dr M.C. Taylor and Dr A. Arnold. The engagement is announced between Martin, son of Dr and Mrs T.C. Taylor, of Caversham, Berkshire, and Anna, daughter of Mr A.J. Arnold, of Trinity, Jersey, and the late Mrs Diana Arnold.

Mr F.L.D. White and Miss K.W. FitzPatrick. The engagement is announced between Fraser, only son of Mr and Mrs L.S.R. White, of Caversham, Berkshire, and Kathryn, only daughter of Mr and Mrs F.M.J. FitzPatrick, of Stratford St. Mary, Suffolk.

## Queen's College, London

This year Queen's College has 405 girls, of whom 119 are in the Senior College (VI Form), and the Senior Student is Ebru Eron. The following awards have been made: Tyrell (Geography) to Deborah Rotherham, Lambert (Biology) to Sara van der Sande, Handford (Classical) to Sara-Jane Bursley-Whitfield, and the Boyland (Service) to the College to Clare Ruffell. Open Evenings for prospective 11+ and 14+ candidates will take place on September 23 and October 13, with an Open Afternoon on November 3. For prospective entrants to the Senior College (VI Form) there is an Open Morning on October 30 from 9.15-12 noon. The Annual Day Lecture on "Adventures in Looking" will be given by Hal Moggridge, OBE, PPL, KIRA, on November 5, and the L.M. Dean Lecture by the Right Hon Lord Jenkins of Hillhead, Chancellor of Oxford University, on November 19. The Carol Service in All Souls' Church, Langham Place will be on last day of term, December 11.

## Professor Charles Easmon

Professor Charles Easmon has been appointed Dean of Postgraduate Medicine for the North West Thames Region, based at British Postgraduate Medical Federation, University of London. He will be dean ex-officio, until July 1993, when he will be the current Dean, Dr Elizabeth Shore.

## Service luncheon

The Light Infantry Colonel G.W.F. Luttrell, Lord Lieutenant of Somerset, attended a luncheon given by The Light Infantry on Saturday at Taunton School, Brigadier J.O. Williams, Chairman of the Light Infantry for Somerset and Cornwall, presided.



Michael Stich, last year's Wimbledon tennis champion, married Jessica Stockmann, a German actress, on the French Riviera on Saturday.

## The Hon Lady Cullifole

The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of St John the Baptist, Watlington, Kent, of Mr Thomas Joshua Best-Shaw, elder son of Sir John and Lady Best-Shaw, of Boxley, Kent, in Miss Emily Susan Rubin, daughter of Mr and Mrs Vivian Rubin, of Watlington, Canon Don Ruddle officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Janey Wood, Alice Wentworth-Wood and Miss Elaine Lavery, Mr Jonathan Anderson was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride.

Mr G.C. Lester and Miss S.A. Festin. The marriage took place on Saturday at All Hallows, South Cerney, Gloucestershire, of Mr Guy Lester, younger son of Mr and Mrs Gerald Lester, of Rowledge, Hampshire, to the Hon Lady Cullifole, elder daughter of Lord and Lady Fanshawe of Richmond, of South Cerney, Canon Hedley Ringrose and the Rev John Calvert officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Janey Wood, Alice Wentworth-Wood and Miss Elaine Lavery, Mr Jonathan Anderson was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent in Scotland.

Mr J.L.D. Agnew and Miss K.W. FitzPatrick. The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of St Mary the Virgin, Frensham, Surrey, of Mr James Agnew, only son of Mr and Mrs James Agnew, of London, SW1, and of the Hon Mrs Jane Agnew, of London, W6, to Miss Sarah Newman, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Newman, of Frensham, Surrey. The Rev Maurice Kirby officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Janey Wood, Alice Wentworth-Wood and Miss Elaine Lavery, Mr Jonathan Anderson was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride.

## Matthew Fox

## Finding the well-trod mystical path to salvation

MARGARET BEARDLEY claims in *The Times* (August 17) that creation spirituality is infusing Christianity with New Age teachings. Quite to the contrary, creation spirituality is among the oldest mystical traditions of the Christian church and was celebrated by the great medieval mystic writers. Unlike much of New Age thought, the creation spiritual tradition deals with the shadow, with pain and suffering.

Creation spirituality is a way of living life out of our inner or true selves instead of our outer or superficial selves. Spirituality is constantly revealed through creation. In a cosmological context, unconditional love is an everyday occurrence: the universe loves us every day the sun rises, and the Creator loves us through creation. Being is about relationship. Meister Eckhart, the thirteenth century Dominican mystic, says that "relation is the essence of everything that exists" and that "inness is God." Creation is the passing by of Divinity in the form of inness. It is God's shadow in our midst. It is sacred. All of our relationships are sacred. The Christ of John's Gospel said: "I am the vine and you are the branches." At its core creation is about relation.

Spirit is life, breath, *nada*. Spirituality does not make us other-worldly. It renders us more fully alive, deeper persons who do not take existence for granted. Spirituality takes us away from the superficial into the depths, away from the outer person and into

the inner person. Creation spirituality is an ancient tradition that has often been repressed or forgotten. It is the shadow side of Western patriarchal religion which appeals so often to sin and guilt. Creation spirituality is the tradition of original blessing. It is not anthropocentric, but cosmological. "Every creature is a glittering mirror of Divinity," says Hildegard of Bingen. In terms of John's Gospel, this is the light of Christ in every creature. The whole universe is a blessing; it has been from the beginning.

Out of this, our species was birthed, was blessed. Creation spirituality is the oldest tradition in the Bible (where a theology of blessing underpins the "I" source of the Hebrew Bible). The prophets and the Wisdom literature are creation-centred. Creation spirituality is the tradition that Jesus knew (He never heard of "original sin"). St Augustine in the fourth century was the first to use this term. Creation spirituality is the tradition of Celtic Christianity and the great medieval mystics it inspired: Hildegard of Bingen, Francis of Assisi, Thomas Aquinas, Meister Eckhart, Julian of Norwich, Nicholas of Cusa. It inspired Charles Catherall and the cosmic temples of the medieval renaissance. In the Middle Ages, there was a great awakening to cosmology, which is exactly what is happening in the 1990s, that is, a new creation story is unfolding.

The new creation story is the most important thing happening in consciousness today because first of all, it is

making mystics of scientists. In the West, science gives culture our forms of thinking. For 300 years we have been living in a machine because Isaac Newton taught us the universe is a machine, and it shows in our educational systems, our forms of worship, our politics, our economics. Now that science is relinquishing a machine model in favour of an organic model of the universe others are given permission to move. In fact, science pushes us out of the machine and into relationship with all of being. The elements which we share in common were birthed in the original fireball and its continuing evolution. The new creation story fills us with awe and wonder. It is a very mystical story and we are becoming mystics once again.

The four paths of creation spirituality name the mystical journey for us and direct us to the way of compassion. The first path, called the *Via Positiva*, is the way of delight, wonder, and awe. Awe is our experience of the sacred in creation. The second path is darkness, the *Via Negativa*, the negative way. It is a path of silence, of letting go and letting be. Humour is a part of this path but also suffering and grief. Grief requires heart work. When we get wounded we have to pay attention to that and to all the forms of darkness, to see what they are telling us. People in Alcoholics Anonymous know about the *Via Negativa*, about bottoming out. When you can do the bottoming out, the letting go, then creativity follows because we are all creative.

The third path is the *Via Creativa*, the creativity that flows from the bottoming out. That is the divine image in us - giving birth. Meister Eckhart says: "What does God do all day long? God lies in a maternity bed giving birth." This path honours our birthing capacity.

The fourth path is the *Via Transformativa*, the transformative way, which is the way of the prophet. In it we give birth to that which produces compassion, healing, and justice for society, nature, and for our lives. We are free to give birth to many things; we can birth bulldozers to tear down rainforests, or nuclear weapons to destroy all life on Earth. But the fourth path channels our birthing powers, our imagination, into something useful and appropriate, and that would be compassion which is celebration, healing, and justice. In this way other paths start over again: the poor can rejoice, lament, create, and live anew. In this way there is more delight to share for everybody and everything and we co-create with God what Thomas Aquinas called the "sheer joy" that God takes in creation.

Matthew Fox, OP, is the author of *15 Years on Spirituality*, and directs the Institute for Culture and Creation Spirituality at Holy Names College in Oakland, California. He holds a doctorate in the history and theology of spirituality from the Institut Catholique in Paris.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

PROCTOR - On September 18th, 1992, at 10.30 am, a service will be held at St. John's Church, Watlington, Kent, for the late Mr and Mrs Thomas Joshua Best-Shaw, of Boxley, Kent. The service will be held at 10.30 am on Saturday, September 19th, 1992, at 10.30 am.

MORRELL - On Thursday, September 17th, 1992, at 10.30 am, a service will be held at St. John's Church, Watlington, Kent, for the late Mr and Mrs Thomas Joshua Best-Shaw, of Boxley, Kent. The service will be held at 10.30 am on Saturday, September 19th, 1992, at 10.30 am.

SAFFERY - On September 18th, 1992, at 10.30 am, a service will be held at St. John's Church, Watlington, Kent, for the late Mr and Mrs Thomas Joshua Best-Shaw, of Boxley, Kent. The service will be held at 10.30 am on Saturday, September 19th, 1992, at 10.30 am.

BRIDON - A memorial service for the late Mr and Mrs Thomas Joshua Best-Shaw, of Boxley, Kent, will be held at St. John's Church, Watlington, Kent, on Saturday, September 19th, 1992, at 10.30 am.

WILD - A Thanksgiving for the life of the Very Rev John Wild will be held at St. John's Church, Watlington, Kent, on Saturday, September 19th, 1992, at 10.30 am.

PELE - On September 17th, 1992, at 10.30 am, a service will be held at St. John's Church, Watlington, Kent, for the late Mr and Mrs Thomas Joshua Best-Shaw, of Boxley, Kent. The service will be held at 10.30 am on Saturday, September 19th, 1992, at 10.30 am.

MURRAY - On September 17th, 1992, at 10.30 am, a service will be held at St. John's Church, Watlington, Kent, for the late Mr and Mrs Thomas Joshua Best-Shaw, of Boxley, Kent. The service will be held at 10.30 am on Saturday, September 19th, 1992, at 10.30 am.

IN MEMORIAM - PRIVATE

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PERSONAL APPEARS IN LIFE & TIMES SECTION - PAGE 9



## OBITUARIES

## SIR GERAINT EVANS

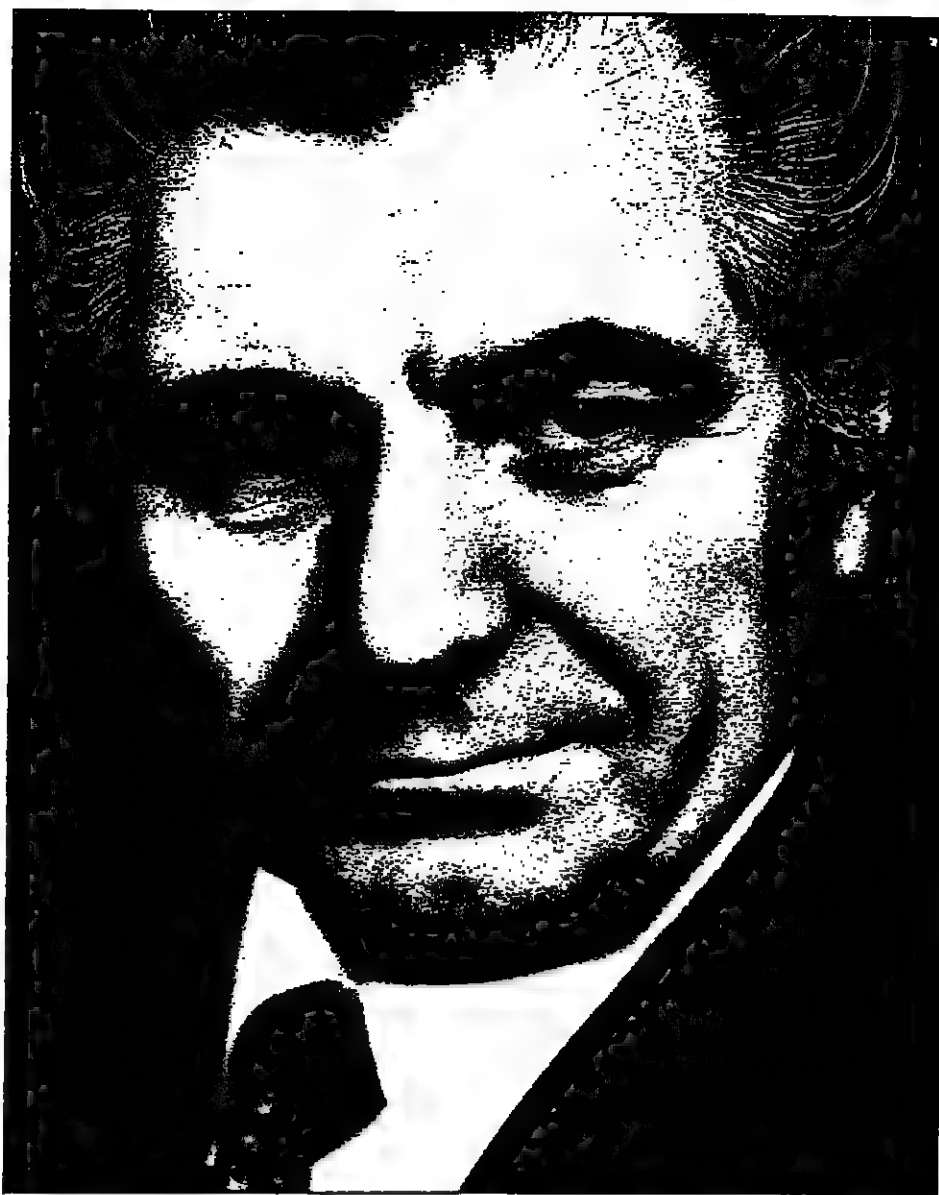
Sir Geraint Evans, CBE, Welsh operatic baritone, died on September 19 aged 70. He was born near Pontypridd on February 16, 1922.

HUMANITY characterised every operatic role Sir Geraint Evans played on stage. And he sang a great number, well over 70 in a career that lasted from his first appearance at Covent Garden in January 1948 to his farewell at the same house in June 1984. At the start there was Mozart: Papageno touching and naive, Leporello steady and knowing, and above all Figaro, the part which he sang more often than any other. These were the interpretations that led to invitations to Europe and America at a time when few overseas managements considered British singers. Later came the reprobates and curmudgeons: Wagner's Beckmesser, Donizetti's Don Pasquale and Dr. Dulcamara, the creation with which he chose to take his leave. And, larger than all, there was Verdi's Falstaff, which he first sang at Glyndebourne and which inspired Vittorio Gullone to say that here was the best resident of the Garter Inn since Stabile. Into these and many more Geraint Evans breathed life and, more than that, a joy of life. He once confessed that he built his performances from the feet up, using shoes that were a little too tight, to help with Beckmesser's crabbed comments, or boots a little too large, for a Wozzeck who had to trudge around the stage. Detail was something to which he paid great attention.

Geraint Evans was never a lyric baritone. Not for him the grand villains of Verdi, or even Rigoletto, a role he tried briefly and quickly dropped as lying too high for him. The voice was in essence a bass-baritone and he was careful to discard anything for which he was not naturally suited in range or appearance — an attempt at Don Giovanni was discarded as fast as Rigoletto. He generally relied on charm, Welsh *hwyl*, superb diction and, above all, a natural sense of theatre. He was not one for theieder recital or even oratorio, he was happiest applying the greasepaint and treading the boards.

Geraint Llewellyn Evans grew up in the mining village of Cilyfynydd in a terraced house a few doors down from Merlyn Rees, who became Labour's home secretary. His father worked in the pits, but had no desire for his son to do the same. The young Geraint left school at 14 and eventually found employment as a window dresser in Pontypridd for Mr. Theophilus, whose shop retained "High class ladies' fashions". His mother had died when he was a baby, but at least his father liked music: he was a choirman and organised local expeditions to hear the leading singers of the day in oratorio. Young Geraint tried his hand at numbers such as "The Road to Mandalay" and, still in his teens, won a solo spot in a radio programme from Cardiff called *Welsh Rarebit*. He was a late student at the Guildhall School of Music, spent the war as a radar operator, and eventually got into the British Forces Network in Hamburg as a singer and producer. After further studies in that city, and in Geneva, Geraint Evans was taken on by the embryo company struggling to stage opera at Covent Garden.

When he was assigned his first role, the Nightwatchman in *Meistersinger*, he went out and bought a vocal score for ten shillings and recalled having to go through quite a number of pages before discovering his single — and brief — appearance. His potential was spotted by the autocratic music director of the time, Karl Rankl, who took the risk of giving him the title role in a new production (by Peter Brook) of *Le nozze di Figaro*. It was a part he was to repeat season after season at the Garden and to sing all over the world, notably at Salzburg with Fischer-Dieskau as the Count. Evans's readiness was not the pugnacious revolutionary now fashionable, but rather a nimble-witted, quick-footed servant jealously guarding his independence. Another regular Evans part of the period was Schenard in *Bohème*, with which he made his Vienna State Opera debut as a last-



Geraint Evans, top right as Falstaff and, bottom right, as Figaro in *Le nozze di Figaro*

minute replacement. Karajan thought well enough of the performance to offer him a contract with the company, but Evans declined believing that his career should still be in London.

Benjamin Britten considered him for the title role of *Billy Budd* and even offered to alter some of the higher lying passages. But Evans contented himself by playing Mr. Flint before, in later years, becoming a notable Captain Claggart, an interpretation which he modelled on Charles Laughton in *Mutiny on the Bounty*. The association with Britten became close: it was difficult to surpass Evans as Balstrode in *Peter Grimes* or Bottom in *A Midsummer Night's Dream*.

Glyndebourne was not going to allow Geraint Evans to be the exclusive property of Covent Garden. He arrived at Sussex in 1950 to take over Guglielmo in *Così fan tutte* from Erich Kunz. There were vocal similarities with the great Viennese baritone and a good deal of overlap of repertory. Eventually Evans was to sing Papageno, very much Kunz's private property, in Vienna itself.

The house with which he became most associated outside London was San Francisco, making his debut there as Beckmesser, whom he turned into a fussy, twitchy pedant with (for Evans) a rare streak of malevolence. He returned there season after season for the next two decades and was awarded the house's opera medal when he sang Don Pasquale there in 1980.

As Geraint Evans's mane of wavy dark hair began to acquire silver streaks he realised the rewards available in Donizetti's comedies. He kept Mozart in his repertory — and Berg's *Wozzeck* — but he was more likely to be heard

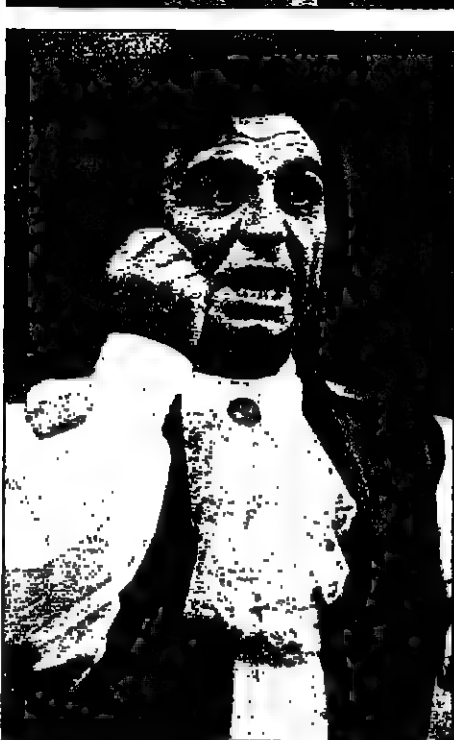
of delight as Falstaff emerged in Act II in full courting fig for his dalliance with the merry wiles of Windsor. And with a female cast led by Ilva Ligabue and Graziella Sciutti they were worth a dalliance.

Evans had also become the master of the single telling phrase. His delivery of the words "Sono stanco" ("I'm weary") at the end of *Falstaff* was a humble admission of defeat that said everything. It stayed in the mind just as did his expression of admiring awe when Leporello tells Donna Elvira the exact number of Giovanni's Spanish conquests: "Mille e tre".

Back at Covent Garden it was realised that the success of Geraint Evans abroad helped win his colleagues — and especially the Welsh ones — overseas engagements. There were jokes about the "Messiah Express", the train which took singers back to Cardiff on Friday nights when there was no Saturday opera performance. Gwyneth Jones, Margaret Price and Stuart Burrows were among those winning European and American reputations and in several cases Evans had put in a good word for them.

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as Pasquale or the itinerant quack, Dulcamara. In *L'elisir*, both men were filled out with eccentricities, often of Evans's own devising. He could be a scourge of directors, especially junior ones entrusted with reviving the productions of others. But Evans was ever expert at winning the audience's affection: he made sure that a tear was shed for his pouter pigeon of a Pasquale and that everyone left *Elisir* hoping that Dulcamara would go on making a living from his cheap elixir. It was no surprise that he chose the latter role for his 1984 farewell to the house at which he had already sung 1,185 performances; although at one time he had considered making it Beckmesser to bring his career full Wagnerian circle.

That final evening was attended by the Prince of Wales — Evans had been knighted at the time of the prince's investiture in 1969. Simultaneously the singer published his memoirs, *A Knight at the Opera*. He had suffered from bouts of ill-health and retired to Aberystwyth and the sea. He had his family around him and his boat. He was content to sail forth from time to time to support music and especially Welsh music.

He is survived by his wife, Brenda, whom he married in 1948, and by their two sons.

## COLIN HUMPHREYS

(David) Colin Humphreys, CMG, former deputy under-secretary (air) at the Ministry of Defence, died on September 15 aged 67. He was born on April 23, 1925.

COLIN Humphreys was the last deputy under-secretary (air) before the post, together with the RAF board, was abolished in the mid-1980s — a casualty of the Ministry of Defence's reorganisation under Michael Heseltine. By coincidence, Humphreys retired at about the same time — opposed to what he saw as unavailing and unnecessary turbulence.

Not that he could have been unused to sudden change. Since 1949, when he joined the Air Ministry as a young man, he had seen the RAF contract after the second world war, lose responsibility for Britain's strategic deterrent to the Royal Navy, forfeit many of its squadrons in the early 1960s and battle through a perpetual cloudbank of financial crises and equipment cancellations.

He had himself first attracted the notice of his superiors in Whitehall through his skill in controlling costs at a time when inflation and soaring technological demands were threatening to carry them beyond reach.

Humphreys stayed out of aviation from time to time. For two years in the late 1970s he was an assistant under-secretary on the naval staff. More significantly, he enjoyed two tours at Nato, the first as a counsellor with the British delegation in Paris 1960-63, before such alliance assignments had become fashionable.

The early association with Nato did him little good. Within ten years he was back, this time in Brussels, in the key job of assistant secretary-general (defence programmes and policy), a slot then traditionally occupied by a "Brit". He worked closely with the secretary-general, Joseph Luns, with whom he established a good working relationship despite Luns's habit of sometimes not reading his briefs.

He returned to the Ministry of Defence in 1976 to serve as assistant under-secretary working alongside the naval staff. Humphreys had already done a short spell as director of the defence policy staff in Whitehall and had developed a deep interest in international defence issues. None the less he was still type-cast as an "airman" — one of the few Old Etonian civil servants in the Air Ministry.

Following a brief period as assistant under-secretary (air staff) he was promoted deputy under-secretary of state (air) in March 1979. This was the senior civilian post in the Air Force department, carrying with it a seat on the air force board, the management body of the RAF, and he remained

there until the Heseltine reorganisation at the end of 1984.

He was private secretary at different times to two air ministers, George Ward followed by Lord De L'Isle and Dudley. Later, he liked and admired Denis Healey and, later still, got on well with Roy Mason.

For as long as he could remember, Humphreys had been unable to escape the cruelties of war. His own father had left for the trenches in the first world war after only his first year at Oxford. He came back from the Somme a paraplegic, condemned to crutches and a wheelchair.

The young Colin won a King's scholarship to Eton and then went off to fight in the second world war. A subaltern in the East Surreys, he was posted to India where he happily survived without a scratch. The most hazardous operation in which he served would seem to have been his own 21st birthday party, which was organised by a high-spirited group of Gurkhas with whom he was leading a long string of mules back to base across the Himalayan foothills just after the war. They drank his health, not wisely but too well.

The next year, on being demobilised, he went up to King's College, Cambridge, to read classics. He joined the civil service shortly afterwards.

In later years, Humphreys, who was intellectually able and hard working, managed to curb the impatience he had sometimes shown as a younger man. Friends in Whitehall, however, still thought him disappointed not to have climbed even higher and faster in his profession.

On retiring in 1985 he joined the Royal Institute of International Affairs as director of development. But illness forced his premature resignation.

He retained his deep interest in defence, however, as well as his love of the classics. He also became absorbed by genealogy, and paid his last overseas visit to Mississippi where he presented a local collection of civil war archives with a series of letters passed down through his mother's family. Colin Humphreys is survived by his wife, two sons and a daughter.



## RENÉ DE VILLIERS

René de Villiers, former editor and parliamentarian, died in Cape Town on September 14 aged 81. He was born in Winburg, Orange Free State, on December 27, 1910.

RENÉ de Villiers was successively editor of *The Friend* in Bloemfontein, *The Daily News* in Durban and *The Star* in Johannesburg. He was elected to the South African parliament as Progressive Party member for Parktown in Johannesburg in 1974. His last newspaper, *The Star*, remembered him in a leading article for his contribution to public life as a defender of liberal values and as a fine editor. Much of his life was devoted to encouraging knowledge among the English-



speaking population of South Africa of their contribution to the country. De Villiers was brought up in a bi-lingual English/Afrikaans home, and educated at Grey College, and

the University of South Africa, where he read politics and economics. He also studied international relations at the London School of Economics.

He began his career while waiting to enter law school but never returned to university, spending 15 years on *The Friend* before moving to *The Star* as leader writer, then back to *The Friend* as editor, on to *The Daily News* as assistant editor and then editor, and then again to Johannesburg as editor of *The Star* in 1959.

He was noted for his lack of pomposity and as editor observed that a mere five per cent of his readers read the editorials and most of those only read the short third leader because it was funny. He left parliament in 1977. He is survived by his wife and two children.

## HALLOWELL DAVIS

Hallowell Davis, a pioneer in the physiology of hearing and in the development of the electroencephalograph, died in St Louis, Missouri, on August 22 aged 95. He was born in New York City on August 31, 1896.

IN HIS will, Hallowell Davis donated his inner ear to science. It was a fitting gift, since the bulk of his career had been spent studying the organ, and finding new ways to diagnose and treat schoolchildren wrongly regarded as slow learners, when their real problem was caused by poor hearing.

Davis brought a new concept to the problems of hearing and deafness. His research combined the scientific meth-

ods of electrophysiology, behavioural psychology and electroacoustic engineering, so that specialists in these fields might complement one another's knowledge and find suggestions for new solutions.

He was educated at Harvard, receiving his MD from the university's medical school in 1922, and then spent a year in England at Cambridge University, where he became an electrophysiologist while working in the laboratory of Edgar (later Lord) Adrian. Returning to Harvard in 1923, Davis became the university's first tutor in biomedical sciences. There, he played a pivotal role in the development of the E.E.G. machine, which measures minute electrical changes in the brain. The first recording of human brain waves ever seen in the

## SEPT 21 ON THIS DAY 1931

Last week's decision to float the pound was a major blow to the government's economic policy but the abandonment of the gold standard is a seminal event in this country's history. "Until 21 September, 1931, men were hoping somehow to restore the self-operating economy which had existed before 1914. After that day, they had to face conscious direction, at any rate as far as money was concerned." (A.J.P. Taylor: English History 1914-1945).

## GOLD EXPORTS SUSPENDED

The following official statement was issued from 10, Downing-street last night:

His Majesty's Government have decided, after consultation with the Bank of England, that it has become necessary to suspend for the time being the operation of Subsection (2) of Section 1 of the Gold Standard Act of 1925, which requires the Bank to sell gold at a fixed price...

The reasons which have led to the decision are as follows: Since the middle of July funds amounting to more than £200,000,000 have been withdrawn from the London market. The withdrawals have been met partly from gold and foreign currency held by the Bank of England, partly from the proceeds of a credit of £50,000,000, which shortly matures, secured by the Bank of England from New York and Paris, and partly from the proceeds of the French and American credits, amounting to £80,000,000, recently obtained by the Government. During the last few days the withdrawals of foreign balances have accelerated so sharply that his Majesty's Government have felt bound to take the decision mentioned above...

It has been arranged that the Stock Exchange shall not be opened on Monday, the day on which Parliament is passing the necessary legislation. This will not, however, interfere with the business of the current settlement on the Stock Exchange, which will be carried through as usual.

His Majesty's Government have no reason to believe that the present difficulties are due to any substantial extent to the export of capital by British nationals. Undoubtedly the bulk of the withdrawals have been for foreign account. They desire, however, to repeat emphatically the warning given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer by purchasing foreign securities himself or assisting others to do so is deliberately adding to the country's difficulties. The banks have undertaken to cooperate in restricting purchases by British citizens of foreign exchange, except those required for the actual needs of trade or for meeting existing contracts and, should further measures prove to be advisable, his Majesty's Government will not hesitate to take them.

His Majesty's Government have arrived at their decision with the greatest reluctance. But during the last few days the international financial markets have become demoralized, and have been liquidating their sterling assets regardless of their intrinsic worth. In the circumstances there was no alternative but to protect the financial position of this country by the only means at our disposal.

His Majesty's Government are securing a balanced Budget, and the internal position of the country is sound. This position must be maintained. It is one thing to go off the gold standard with an unbalanced Budget and uncontrolled inflation; it is quite another thing to take this measure, not because of internal financial difficulties, but because of excessive withdrawals of borrowed capital. The ultimate resources of this country are enormous, and there is no doubt that the present exchange difficulties will prove only temporary.

## New Hall School

Term started at New Hall School, Chelmsford, over the weekend of September 6, 1992. On October 8 the Religious Community and school will begin celebrating its 50th Year of Foundation. During the year there will be several commemorative events: a celebration of Mass at Westminster Cathedral on November 7, 1992, and Brentwood Cathedral in 1993, with music led by the School Choir. A Ball will be held in July for all past students, parents and other friends of New Hall.

At Exhibition Weekend, July 3-4, 1993, His Eminence Cardinal Jume will celebrate Mass: the Duke of Norfolk will be the Guest of Honour at the Sixth Form Leavers' Dinner, and the Princess General of the Canons of the Holy Sepulchre will present the awards. There is an Archive Exhibition open to the public on Sundays, 2-6pm until July 31, 1993. There will be the Open Days for prospective parents, the first of which is on the afternoon of Sunday, September 27, 1992. New commemorative scholarships are being inaugurated in this anniversary year.

## Today's royal engagements

The Duke of Kent, as Chancellor of Surrey University, will attend the 1992 Conference on Engineering Education at the Guildhall, Guildford, at 10.55; and as President of the Royal Armouries Development Trust, will visit the Royal Armouries Museum Port Nelson Project in Portsmouth at 2.15. The Duchess of Kent will open the Ilchester Cheese Company's new factory at 11.45; will visit HMS *Heron*, Yeovil, Somerset, at 12.40; and will open the Exeter and District Hospice, Exeter, at 4.35.

## Anniversaries

DEATHS: Virgil, Brundisium (Brindisi), 1307-27, murdered; Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire, 1327; Sir Walter Scott, Abbotsford, Borders, 1832; Lord George Bentinck, sportsman and statesman, Welbeck Abbey, Nottinghamshire, 1848; Arthur Schopenhauer, philosopher, Frankfurt, 1860.

## Nature notes

ROOKS are playing their autumnal games, chasing each other in the air, swooping and rolling, and suddenly dropping vertically in the manner of ravens. Many jays have left the woods, and their hoarse screeches are heard in gardens at dawn.

Last week, chaff-chaffs heading south were singing in tree tops in the London parks. Wrens are beginning to sing regularly again: blackbirds have a soft autumn song whispered among the branches. The last stubble is being ploughed, and black-headed gulls come to feed on worms and larvae in the newly-turned earth. Sometimes they are joined by a solitary lesser black-backed gull pausing on its way to Spain.

Trees are changing colour earlier than last year. Many horse-chestnut trees are orange or red, and lime trees are



JAY

turning yellow. Birchwoods have a lemony glow. Spindle trees are covered with heart-shaped pink berries, which will split open to reveal an orange interior. In the hedges, there are translucent scarlet berries and a few purple and yellow flowers on the winding stems of bittersweet or woody nightshade. Other summer flowers can still be found in bloom on the roadside.

DJM

## Record price for VC

A Victoria Cross and other medals won by Major Edward "Mick" Mannock, the top British fighter ace of the first world war, sold for a record £132,000 at Sotheby's in Billingshurst, West Sussex on Saturday (John Shaw writes).

Mannock was also the most decorated British pilot of the war. In addition to a posthumous VC, he was also the holder of a DSO, two Bars and a Military Cross and Bar. The medals were sent for sale by a niece, having been displayed at the RAF Museum at Hendon, London for 20 years.

The sale also included the original handwritten draft of Lord Dunsany's famous farewell message when he was abruptly replaced as head of Fighter Command immediately after his pilots won the Battle of Britain in 1940.

The brief four-paragraph note addressed to "My dear fighter boys" went to all stations but the original was kept by his personal assistant and sold by his widow. It went to private collector overseas for £9,550 (pre-sale estimate £8,000-£12,000).

## Dinners

Magdalen Society  
Mr Gerald Bowden, Chairman of the Magdalen Society, presided at the annual dinner held on Saturday in college. Sir Julian Bullard, Chairman of the Oxford Society, was the guest of honour and Mr Anthony Smith, President of Magdalen College, Oxford, also spoke.

## Appointments

Mr Andrew Stewart to be Chairman of the Agricultural Training Board, from October 1. Mr Michael Curtis, who has been acting chairman, continues as deputy chairman.  
The Hon Jeremy Deedes to be a member of the Horse Race Totalisator Board.







## IN THE NEWS

### Barratt bounces back again

**S**ir Lawrie Barratt knows all about adversity. Lesser tycoons count themselves lucky to recover from one setback. His long business career has not only seen him go down for the third time... but a fourth... and a fifth.

And still he bounces back, as he should again this week when Barratt Developments, still the biggest name in house-building, reports full-year results. Fourteen months ago, he was forced to return from retirement to take control of the company as it teetered towards losses of more than £100 million. This week's news can only be better.

The causes of Barratt's corporate setbacks have been diverse, with regular recessions interspersed by spectacular booms, including one about the durability of timber frames. But whatever the cause, Sir Lawrie's response is always the same. He huffs and he puffs and then he goes straight back out and starts selling houses again.

Successful house-building is all about sales and marketing, he believes — and no one does it better. Last Wednesday, for example, when interest rates briefly threatened to return to 15 per cent, there was little of the political posturing of so many of

his peers. Instead, he issued a simple reminder that Barratt was still offering three-year, fixed mortgages at 8.5 per cent.

In the early eighties, he responded to recession and criticism of quality by taking the company up-market, a move crowned by landing the then Mrs Thatcher as a customer. It also plugged Barratt profitably into the boom, so profitably that Sir Lawrie can have had few second thoughts about his decision to retire in 1988. His retirement lasted less than three years.

MATTHEW BOND

By PATRICIA TEHAN

EMPLOYERS are continuing to award their managers pay rises above the rate of inflation and, although wage levels are falling, they are never likely to be able to sever the link between pay and inflation, according to a survey published today.

The Reward Management Salary Survey for September discloses that although firms are making efforts to contain rises this year, they are planning to increase pay awards next year.

The survey shows that basic pay for managers rose by 5.6 per cent over the 12 months to August this year. This is down

from the 8.9 per cent rate of a year ago, but is still well above inflation, which is running at 3.6 per cent.

The Reward survey found that in the past three months the average settlement for managers came down to 4.2 per cent.

But the companies participating in the survey indicated that levels of settlements would not go any lower and, in fact, were more likely to rise by an average 4.8 per cent.

This rise compares with forecasts of the inflation figure falling to 3 per cent or even 2 per cent.

Steve Flather, one of the authors of the survey, said that the pound's suspension

from the exchange-rate mechanism last week could lead to even less control over wage increases.

He said: "The exchange-rate mechanism is an extremely good discipline to control wages. It is worrying to see that even under the exchange-rate mechanism, employers were saying there would be increased settlements next year."

The report argues that membership of the exchange-rate mechanism brings currency stability. It adds: "If there is one thing that the UK must do, it is to have currency stability since it is, or was, an exporting nation."

If inflation were to rise again, Mr Flather

said, pay increases would rise with it "as it is seen as a main indicator above which you settle your pay".

The survey, of 1,000 companies, shows that high-ranking managers, just below board director level, received an average 5 per cent pay rise to £30,000.

The pay of senior managers went up by 7 per cent to £24,291, and middle managers received £20,000, a rise of 6.3 per cent.

Junior managers got a 6.5 per cent rise to £16,500 and assistant managers received 5.8 per cent, taking their pay to an average £13,324.

Reward gives a warning that profit margins are squeezed and that British firms

are unlikely to increase their productivity to a level high enough to pay their expected wage rises, so many are likely to resort to the short-term measure of redundancies.

Reward urges companies instead to "take a much more sensible approach and give low pay increases, reducing the pressure on the pay bill, its impact on profitability and thereby increasing the viability of the organisation."

Reward Management Salary Survey — September 1992. For details contact The Reward Group, Reward House, Diamond Way, Stone Business Park, Stone, Staffordshire, ST15 0SD. Telephone: 0785 813566.

## City hopeful of joint venture with Taiwan

### Cost of rescue at Bae unit may top £700m

By OUR CITY STAFF

CITY hopes are rising that British Aerospace has struck an outline deal to secure the future of its regional jet airliner business.

But industry sources say that provisions for restructuring the division, recapitalising it as a joint venture and other associated provisions may total more than £700 million.

Analysts have been expecting BAE to announce the closure of the regional unit. But the past few weeks have seen substantial progress towards a joint venture with Taiwan Aerospace. An end to the losses at the division, which has been a severe cash drain for BAE, has been a priority for John Cahill, BAE's new chairman, and his senior management team.

Even if the company is able to say on Wednesday, when half-year profits are due, that heads of agreement have been signed with the Taiwanese company, the financial damage associated with launching the regional jet losses will be substantial.

Earlier hopes that a joint venture would lead to provisions of about £300 million are likely to prove wide of the mark.

Provisions of £700 million or so would dash any hopes that BAE's interim dividend, not yet decided on, could be maintained at anything like last year's level. The market is discounting a cut. At Friday's

price of 189p, the shares show a prospective yield in the high teens, assuming the payout to shareholders is held.

Whatever the cost of a joint venture solution to the regional jet problem, an outright closure would have been even more costly in the short run and denied BAE any return on its heavy investment in the longer term. Analysts hope that Taiwan Aerospace will help develop the Far East potential of the regional jet operations.

An outline agreement would immediately remove the threat of closure from about 6,500 employees though it is not clear what plans will eventually be agreed over the location of manufacturing facilities.

In the City, fund managers say are crucial for Mr Cahill, who has taken on the task of reorienting a group with little credibility after the disastrous rights issue of last year and the departure of Professor Sir Roland Smith, the former chairman.

Institutional investors want a clear and convincing outline of strategy to deal with a number of BAE's long-standing problems.

While Mr Cahill, who took over last spring, has been prepared to consider far more radical solutions than his predecessors, his moves to reshape the group and attack its

cost base are taking place in difficult trading conditions. Rover is still losing money and property prospects for the Arlington operations are poor.

Mr Cahill is expected to concentrate the group progressively around the activities of Airbus, which has built up an exciting long-term future in commercial aircraft, and defence, though analysts say that confirmation of Saudi intentions under the al-Yamamah contract, Britain's largest ever defence deal, is badly needed.

Since the £430 million rights issue last autumn, which shocked a City unprepared for some emergency funding, BAE shares have performed appallingly. The shares in the rights issue were offered at 380p, since when the market price has collapsed to 177p.

Mr Cahill's announcement on Wednesday may mark the low point of BAE's fortunes though few analysts expect the immediate future to prove easy.

Boeing and GPA, the world's largest aeroplane leasing firm, would take delivery of 38 of the 154 unfilled announced orders for Boeing airliners (Reuters reports from Seattle). The companies said the 38 deliveries were tentatively moved from various years between mid-1994 and 1997 to beyond 1997.

Comment, page 21

## Lamont's terms for re-entry raise hopes of quick rate cut

By COLIN NARBROUGH, ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

THREE clear conditions set out at the weekend by Norman Lamont, the Chancellor, for British re-entry to the exchange-rate mechanism (ERM) are likely to raise already high hopes in the financial markets of an imminent base rate cut.

His conditions are that: □ Turmoil must be over on the foreign-exchange markets. □ The British economy and that of Germany should be nearer in terms of the economic cycle and closer in terms of interest rates.

□ There should be co-operation to reform the workings of the ERM.

As the terms, spelled out in Washington on Saturday,

appear to postpone a return for many months at least, market analysts believe the government has decided to take full advantage of its re-found freedom to set interest rates more appropriate to the needs of the British economy.

Although German and UK inflation are almost level-pegging at present and currency market turbulence could subside soon, the chances of the German and British economic cycles being nearer appear unlikely for the foreseeable future.

Market speculation centres on a cut of a full point in British base rate this week, taking it to 9 per cent, the first time it will have been in single

digits since 1988. A further one-point cut is forecast later this year.

The withdrawal from the ERM is expected to shield the pound to a large extent from the market reaction to the French vote. Paul Chertkow, at UBS Phillips & Drew, believes that sterling's fall last week, after exiting the ERM, meant that it has gone down "as far as it will for the time being" and will now start to stabilise.

They are also doubtful about the amount of coal-fired power they would be expected to take.

Under the terms of the contract agreed by the generators, British Coal and the

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## Close vote puzzles markets

By WOLFGANG MÜNCHAU  
EUROPEAN BUSINESS CORRESPONDENT

EUROPE's financial markets gave a cautious welcome to the first computer predictions indicating that France had voted narrowly in favour of ratification of the Maastricht treaty.

The initial enthusiasm then turned into uncertainty after new projections suggested the outcome of the vote may be much closer than had originally been anticipated. There was widespread agreement among economists that the outcome of the vote will have a crucial impact on the future of the European exchange-rate mechanism after last week's suspension of the pound and the lira.

Financial markets reacted to the first projections by marking up the quoted price of the mark. Sterling was quoted 2 pence lower at DM2.59. The franc rallied by about 1.5 centimes against the mark to trade at Fr3.4050. French long bonds rallied by 3/4 of a point, while the short-interest futures contract discounted a reduction in French interest rates,

discounting a December rate of 9.1 per cent, compared with 9.25 per cent before the vote.

Theo Weigel, the German finance minister, welcomed the forecasts of a French Yes vote. Speaking in Washington at the meeting of ministers from the Group of Seven leading economic nations and central bankers, he said: "It is a good result. It is a step on the way to Europe. It is an important step." Helmut Schlesinger, president of the Bundesbank, said a Yes vote would be "a calming factor for the markets".

Darren Williams, an economist at UBS Phillips & Drew, said: "A Yes vote avoids the disaster that would have followed a No vote. A narrow Yes vote poses a specific question for currencies. Hopefully the French franc will not be under undue huge pressure and hopefully the ERM will hold together. If the franc had been forced to devalue, the ERM would have been blown apart. It is still possible there will be problems for the lira, punt and escudo."

Mark Austin, at Hongkong and

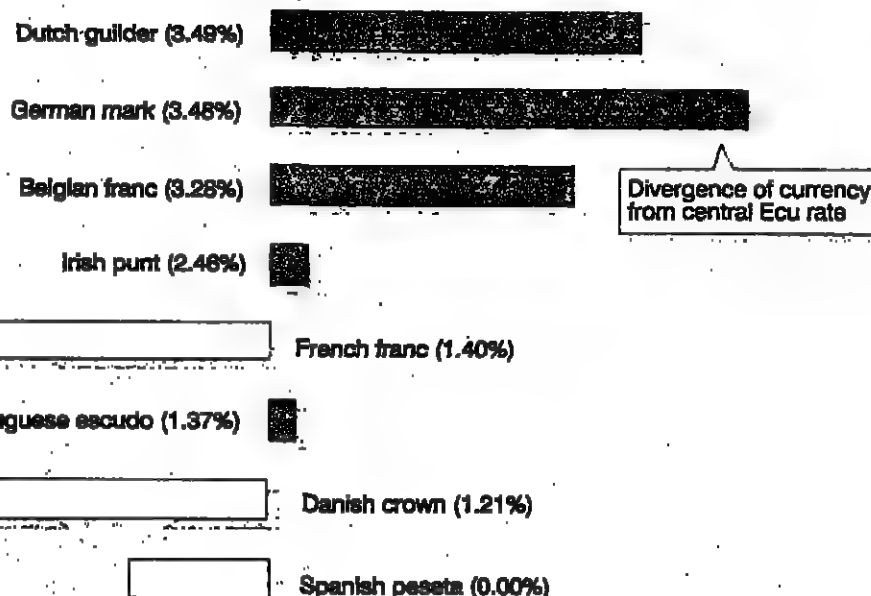
Shanghai Bank, said: "The pressure on the ERM will stay. It is hardly a ringing endorsement. It would have taken a spectacularly large Yes vote for markets to believe that everything could be got back to normal. The events of last week were just too unsettling."

Some economists remain sceptical about the impact of yesterday's vote. One view is that a Yes result will not revive the treaty, which may after all not be ratified by Britain and Denmark. Some believe that financial markets lost interest in the treaty after they discovered that they could muster enough financial muscle to damage the European Monetary System all by themselves.

Avinash Persaud, currency analyst at UBS Phillips & Drew, said the narrow Yes vote would have a negative influence on market sentiment for the franc and put it under heavy pressure. But he predicted that the turbulence would not be limited to the franc. Despite its departure from the ERM, the lira would still be sold, as too would the Spanish peseta, he predicted.

## HOW THE ERM STARTS THE WEEK

(Figures in brackets show position of ERM members relative to Spanish peseta, the bottom currency)



## Power firms seek better coal deal

By OUR INDUSTRIAL STAFF

THE signing of a new coal sale contract between British Coal and National Power and PowerGen has received a further setback as electricity distribution companies hold out for a better deal.

The power generators and the government are still clinging to hopes that a deal will be signed this week, but this now looks to be increasingly unlikely.

The delay is infuriating the government, which is unable to unveil its privatisation plans for British Coal until the deal is signed and sealed.

A growing number of electricity distribution companies are questioning the contract. They want lower prices, lower volumes and a better deal from their regulator.

Last week, ten of the twelve regional electricity companies were believed to have reached agreement with the generators, but after it emerged that Eastern Electricity and Manweb were unhappy with the coal sale contract, others have begun to express their reservations.

The supply companies believe the price of coal-fired power, as suggested by the generators, is unfair and, according to one source, price negotiations are centred on "the shape of the loads that are on offer" and the price the companies would pay when extra demand for electricity means using more expensive power plant.

They are also doubtful about the amount of coal-fired power they would be expected to take.

Under the terms of the contract agreed by the generators, British Coal and the

government, British Coal would supply 40 million tonnes of coal to National Power and PowerGen.

But the supply companies are believed to still be negotiating at levels 20 per cent below government aspirations.

The government wants to tie up a five-year contract for supply of at least 40 million tonnes before its privatisation of British Coal that is planned to take place next year.

One of the supply companies said, however, that all of these reservations could be settled if the contract provides

"regulatory comfort, to ensure that the commercial risk of the contract is minimised".

If they are paying higher prices for coal-fired power than they believe is fair, they want guarantees that this will be recognised by Oftec, the electricity regulator, and they want concessions on their plans to invest in gas-fired power stations.

Most of the regional companies refused to comment on the negotiations other than to say that they are continuing. A spokeswoman for London Electricity said that the talks

are making good progress, but confirmed: "there are still details to be resolved".

Last week's sterling crisis is also believed to have played a part in delaying negotiations.

The fall in the value of the pound means increases in the cost of buying coal from overseas suppliers.

The power generators, National Power and PowerGen, are now understood to be taking another look at their plans to boost coal stocks by buying abroad.

Comment, page 21

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## CHANGE ON WEEK

### THE POUND

US dollar  
1.7435 (-0.1907)  
German mark  
2.6100 (-0.1781)  
Exchange index  
85.5 (-6.0)  
Bank of England official close (4pm)

### STOCK MARKET

FT 30 share  
1885.2 (+155.3)  
FT-SE 100  
2567.0 (+196.1)  
New York Dow Jones  
3327.05 (+21.35)  
Tokyo Nikkei Ave  
18166.80 (+59.11)







## COMMENT

## Rethink needed on coal contract

Displaying his usual sense of judgment, Arthur Scargill chose a day when currencies dominated the news to reveal a purported ministerial missive warning the Treasury that only 20 pits would be left in Britain as a result of the impending contract between the electricity companies and British Coal. Whatever the status of that document, few doubt it would be the outcome, as outlined in *The Times* a week earlier, of an agreement that could cut consumption of British coal in power stations by more than half after two years. The deal is being held up by electricity distribution companies, some of which have direct commercial interests in competing sources of power, but only in an attempt to beat down quantities or widen their profit margins.

The contract should be withdrawn altogether for a rethink. It would not cut electricity prices, which are held up mainly by the statutory subsidy paid by industry to the state nuclear power business. By reducing generating capacity heavily and importing some cheaper coal, so severe a squeeze on domestic coal would principally accommodate the new higher cost gas-fired power stations being built by independents or distribution companies, while protecting profits of National Power and PowerGen.

This twin policy was misconceived in the context of a high, fixed exchange rate. It makes even less sense now. The future of the coal industry, presently dominated by the desire for a quick sale of a core British Coal backed by contracts, should be included in the general rethink caused by Britain's withdrawal from the ERM "until the time is right". Devaluation is likely to have complex effects, raising gas prices and, to a lesser extent, imported coal costs, though easing the penalty of high power prices to industry. More important is the likely switch to a policy of domestic expansion not matched across the Channel.

If Britain is to become semi-detached from the mark bloc instead of moving towards membership of a single currency, the balance of payments can no longer be ignored. It might quickly constrain recovery. In the first seven months, the deficit topped the £6.5 billion predicted for the year in the Budget, in circumstances when there should have been a surplus. Too much productive capacity has had to close and, as a result, even unlikely items such as heavy building materials are being imported. As the British Chambers of Commerce argued when business faced a 5 per cent hike in interest rates, it takes a short time to close a factory but years to recreate a business. Thankfully, private industry can now hope for cuts in interest rates. This is surely not the moment for the state to close most of a reformed industry that would be lost for ever.

## Reshaping BAe

There are no soft options at British Aerospace. That much must have been clear to John Cahill, the new chairman, long before he agreed to take on the job. With a clean slate and freedom to design a company for the 1990s, no-one would produce anything remotely like BAe. The bulk of its divisions soak up capital in order to make a profit, which is hardly ideal at a time of sky-high real interest rates. There are demand problems at Rover; Arlington, the property division, works against a background of the worst real estate slump within memory; regional jets are a murderous market with too many makers chasing very few buyers; and the long-term future of the defence interests is unclear since the crumbling of the Berlin Wall and the break-up of the USSR.

Shareholders are resigned to change at BAe; in fact the slump in the share price since last year's rights issue suggested that investors were braced for much worse than mere change. This week, Mr Cahill will make a start on the reshaping of a company that badly needs to be pared back to a viable core. He is forced to begin the task when the market for corporate disposals could hardly be worse. Ending the blood-letting in regional aircraft would be a fine way to begin. But a high price must be paid for past corporate folly and misplaced ambition.

Anatole Kaletsky says that, after the ERM disaster, the government must turn away from dogma and look at practicalities

Have they no shame? After just 24 hours of silence, the quack doctors are at it again. By last Friday, the same quacks who had come damned near to killing the economy with their ERM potion had whipped out their beards and false noses, donned floppy black hats and moustaches and were back with a new miracle cure.

From the *Financial Times* and *The Independent* to *The Economist* and the *Daily Telegraph*, the London Business School and the CBI, peddlars of the exchange-rate mechanism panacea are suddenly pushing a new potion — "an independent central bank". My feelings are evenly balanced about an independent Bank of England. Is lack of democratic control more than made up for by the strikingly higher calibre of the Bank's senior officials compared with their Treasury counterparts? I am not sure. What I am sure of is that the Bank's statutes are staggeringly irrelevant to urgent economic issues.

When new thinking on how to pull the country out of recession is suddenly possible and desperately needed, the British establishment seems to be off on another quest for fool's gold. Instead of analysing the risks and rewards of immediate and dramatic monetary relaxation, the commentators are moaning about the loss of an "intellectual framework". There is "no coherent strategy" or model and policy has "lost its credibility", they complain.

Surely after the ERM disaster, coherent strategies, battles for credibility, and over-riding objectives are the last thing we need. Abstractions like these might have appealed to continental philosophers from Descartes and Kant to Marx and Lenin. But the preoccupation with theories and blueprints, instead of results, should be completely alien to the pragmatic Disraelian Toryism that John Major claims to represent. The Japanese, Americans, and even the French and Germans, judge economic policies by results. They do not need to crystallise everything they do into "intellectually coherent" catchphrases such as "ERM membership", "zero inflation", or "independent central bank". Why is Britain so stuck on this childish habit?

All the economic misjudgments since Nigel Lawson and Sir Terence Burns became the dominant influences in the Treasury in 1980 have three features in common. First, there was the one-dimensional view of what the government could achieve. There could be

only one "over-riding" objective (usually inflation) and everything else was not the Treasury's affair (unless of course, it was going swimmingly, in which case an economic miracle was declared). Second, there was utter dogmatism about how to achieve this objective. There was never any alternative, until the government changed its mind. Third, there was the clear infringement on common sense. Even if there were other objectives and other ways to achieve them, the world must be made to believe in the government's "absolute commitment". Once absolute confidence was established, whether in low inflation or monetary targets or ERM parities, the market's "rational expectations" would automatically and painlessly ensure targets were always met.

In fact, of course, it proved anything but rational to believe that the government would hit its targets constantly or that, if it did, the results would be what the Treasury claimed. But while investors in the City always remained sceptical, the Treasury over the years achieved a remarkable mind control.

The government gradually cut off funds for centres of independent thinking, such as Professor Wynne Godley's Department of Applied Economics at Cambridge, which was the only group to forecast accurately the course of the 1979-82 recession, and Professor Patrick Minford's ultra-monetarist Liverpool school, an early opponent of the ERM.

Meanwhile, government support for the London Business School, the *alma mater* of the Treasury's three most senior policymakers, and an invariable supporter of government philosophy, was steadily expanded, despite a forecasting record even more lamentable than the Treasury's. Worse still, economists, both in the academic world and in the private sector, found it difficult to win consultancy business unless their working assumptions reflected Treasury thinking.

There has therefore been a total stifling of economic debate in Britain. The conventional thinkers were living in a sort of parallel universe, a world that, by definition, had to accord with the Chancellor's current economic model — in the past two years this has meant a world in which the pound would always be worth DM2.95. The voices crying in the wilderness insisted that the model was immutable and, if necessary, reality would have

## ECONOMIC VIEW

## Time to ditch the magic potions and focus on fighting recession



to adjust. Across this ontological chasm, there was really nothing for the two sides to discuss.

This absence of serious debate has been a disaster. For years, blatantly false assertions have gone unchallenged — for example, the claim that a cheaper pound had never worked to promote growth and exports. Worse still were the false and dogmatic claims about what government policy could or could not, in principle, achieve. Even today, Treasury officials speak with admiration about the way that Mr Lawson "showed" in his Maitz lecture that monetary

policy had to be devoted to reducing inflation, while unemployment and growth depended on unspecified structural factors conveniently outside the Treasury's control.

In fact, all Mr Lawson did was make a number of unsubstantiated assertions that would not have earned him a pass in GCSE economics. But because Mr Lawson's Treasury lieutenants built his personal views into the Treasury model as assumptions, they came to be taken for granted by most economists doing business with the government. The Treasury's single-issue

economics was always intellectually dishonest, but it is also morally indefensible. Mr Major says inflation is a moral problem, but so are unemployment, homelessness, the stifling of small business, the imprisonment of millions of people in decrepit houses, and all the other symptoms of deflation and long-term economic stagnation.

Last week, single-issue economics became a laughing stock. At 7.40pm on Wednesday, the gulf between the Treasury's one-dimensional models and the real world was exposed for all to see. In future all statements of the form "our

over-riding goal is X and we will stop at nothing to achieve it" will be treated with the derision such fanaticism deserves. This means Britain now finally has a desperately needed chance for a proper debate about the multiple objectives and instruments of economic policy, instead of grasping immediately at yet another one-sentence nostrum such as "make the Bank of England independent", "float the pound" or "stop inflation at all costs".

Mr Major can rail all he wants against the social cancer of inflation, but his "shining prize" of zero inflation is no different from any other political goal. The benefits of achieving it must be weighed against the costs. When inflation is high the benefits will be great; at times of deep depression, society may take a different view.

What Britain now needs is not miracle cures but a serious debate on the objectives and the economic policies that can achieve them — not one objective, one policy and one blueprint to which the complex world is expected to adapt; but a panoply of goals to be pursued simultaneously, with constant adjustments of priorities and rebalancing of policies, depending not on some abstract economic model, but on the ever-changing flow of events in the real world. Britain now needs a pragmatic economic policy, designed to stimulate growth, slash interest rates, narrow the trade gap, control inflation and limit public spending. With the curse of the ERM lifted, all these objectives could be attained at the same time.

Last week's debacle should have permanently discredited the Treasury's unwieldy quack doctors who have for years stifled rational and informed economic debate. One way or another, Britain should soon get a rational economic policy, without magic potions, run by a pragmatic prime minister and Chancellor. The main question is whether their names will be John Major and Norman Lamont.

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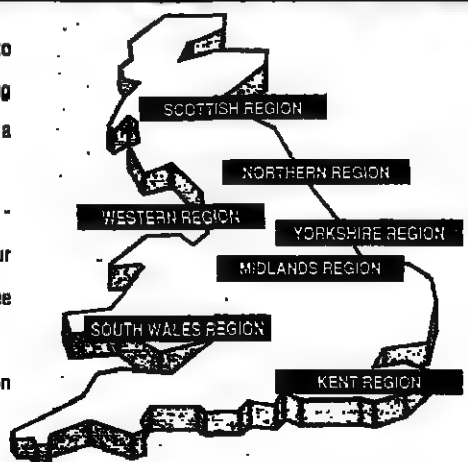
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## THE TIMES CITY DIARY

## One good turn deserves another

AFTER being made redundant by County NatWest on Friday, it is no small irony that Rowan "Rags" Simmonds today starts a five-day course at Sanders & Sidney, the outplacement consultancy. Simmonds, 47, ex-Wood Mackenzie, has for four years led the small companies team at NatWest on Friday and one of his oldest corporate clients was Penna. Sanders & Sidney's holding company, whose profits forecast Simmonds had, with bittersweet timing, just upgraded from £1.2 million to £2 million. "I forecast an upturn in business little thinking the first new business would be four of us from NatWest," he said ruefully. Simmonds, it must be said, is not the first to be sent to Sanders & Sidney courtesy of NatWest — the firm has been mopping up the periodic bloodletting at NatWest in recent years. But Simmonds is likely to be more full of his praises than some. He hopes his old team will move together to another broker and Penna is one of the clients he would like to bring with him.

## Moving house

A RETHINK is under way at the Tommy's campaign, launched by banker Rupert Hambro in March to raise £5

million for foetal research. The campaign originated at St Thomas's Hospital but the Tomlinson enquiry into London's hospitals has raised doubts over St Thomas's future. One option is that the hospital will specialise in obstetrics but it may yet be forced to close and the campaign organisers are now looking at other homes for the planned research centre. According to a spokeswoman, the be-napped Tommy mascot and the research fund have become "so popular they could go anywhere" and other hospitals have been expressing interest. So far, the campaign has raised £1.6 million and actress Susan Hampshire will pick up a £30,000 cheque from Bankers Trust this week.

## Allows for growth

WITH his titled friends assiduously plugging his name in the Square Mile, former Royal Scots Dragoons captain Duncan "Mad Dog" Cavenagh has had little need of publicity for his £25 City shirts, currently available by mail order. Now, however, the former Dunhill marketing director is hitting the high street and is keen to spread the word around. Among his current bestsellers, he says, is the big white shirt look for women, much worn by his wife-to-be, Dunhill design and development director Pamela Graham. He says all of the shirts



Hampshire: £30,000 cheque

are of Jermyn Street quality, but at a third of the price. His new shop opens today at 659 Fulham Road.

## Hair miss

THE arrival of an American female barber in one of the City's strongholds of tradition — Geoffrey's, the barber shop alongside the Royal Exchange — is causing a stir. Geoffrey's, founded in 1934 and inherited by Carole Kaye from her uncle Lionel Lee two years ago, has long been the barber for City men, be they messenger boys, Lord Mayors — except the present one — or Governors of the Bank of England. Beverly Baker, from Wisconsin, described by Kaye as "tall, blonde, slim and about 35", started on a trial basis at Geoffrey's two weeks ago and looks set to become a

permanent feature. "She does shaves as well," Kaye says, "and only two customers have requested not to have her — they were both in their eighties." Several regulars, she observes, have definitely been coming in more regularly.

## Parton shot

ANOTHER book is on the way from a former UBS Phillips & Drew man, this time on the subject of incompetence. The author is Jim Parton, 33, a European equity salesman who worked for P&D for two years before moving on last year to Merrill Lynch — which made him redundant after eight months. Parton has received an advance for an anecdotal book entitled *The Bucks Stop Here* from publishers Simon & Schuster. It will, he says, be about "mediocrity in the City". Not embarrassed to put himself forward as a candidate — "Merrill Lynch were smart enough to spot that I was not very good at my job," he says — Parton is ferreting around for material. He has, he adds, never met Terry Smith.

With financial markets likely to erupt again this morning, the City faithful might do worse than offer up a prayer to St Matthew. He is the paragon saint of bankers and his feast day falls today.

DEBRA ISAAC



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Claimants should ring 0254-532

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REPORTING THIS WEEK

# Tesco struggles to serve package of stronger results

TESCO, Britain's second-largest food retailing group, will unveil only a modest rise in first-half profits as the supermarket industry struggles with depressed consumer confidence and falling food price inflation.

Nick Bubb, at Morgan Stanley, the American securities house, has pencilled in first-half pre-tax profits, due tomorrow, of £255 million, up from £229.6 million last time. Market forecasts range from £245 million to £260 million. An increased interim dividend of 2.2p (2p) a share is predicted.

The group, which is headed by Sir Ian MacLaurin, should report like-for-like sales growth of about 3 per cent in the first half. However, with food price inflation running at about 2.5 per cent, this would only imply a marginal volume gain. The tone of Sir Ian's statement, therefore, is likely to contain a note of caution on second-half trading. Analysts are concerned that all food retailers suffered over the summer, but Tesco is thought to have been more affected than J Sainsbury and Asda Group, which runs the Safeway chain.

Analysts say Tesco's relative sales weakness against its two chief competitors is due to the poor performance of its newer stores, a fall in its competitive pricing and Tesco's higher proportion of non-food sales. Attention will focus on what Tesco says about current trading and future prospects.

Morgan Stanley currently forecasts full-year pre-tax profits of £575 million (£545 million), while others are looking for nearer £600 million.

Analysts will pay close attention to Tesco's plans concerning its store-opening programme and whether they will be scaled down. The current programme at Tesco, which has about 400 stores, stands at about 28 new stores opening this year, against 24 stores last year. But with each opening estimated to cost about £30 million, this puts annual capital expenditure at more than £800 million.

## TODAY

MAI, the advertising and money-broking group, is expected to turn in final pre-tax profits of £69 million (£66.3 million), according to UBS Phillips & Drew. Market forecasts range from £65 million to £70 million. P&D says MAI's figures are likely to show a contrast between the

core money-broking division, expected to be up 12 per cent at £44 million, and the rest of the group, with media, information and car finance doing badly.

Interims: Brent Chemicals International, Chester Waterworks Company, Dinkie Heel, Edinburgh Fund Managers, Helene, Mandarin Oriental International, Metalex Group, Microvitec, Ross Group, Russell (Alexander), Schroders, Unidare, Finale: Bryant Group, MAI, Refuge Group, Stale.

## TOMORROW

Hays, the business services group chaired by Ronnie Frost, should turn in a solid performance, despite the recession. Final pre-tax profits are expected to be marginally ahead at about £57.5 million (£56.8 million), according to BZW. This will be Hays's first presentation to analysts since June's £37.5 million acquisition of Groupe FRIL, the French food and drink distribution company.

Trading results from Tarmac, Britain's biggest house-builder, will reflect the depressed conditions gripping the building materials, house-building, contracting and property sectors. Mark Hake, at Nikko, the Japanese securities house, expects Tarmac to report a first-half loss of about £10 million, against a profit of £18.2 million previously. The figures may also be hit by provisions and writedowns. A reduced interim dividend is anticipated.

Very strong trading in all divisions should help Next, the revitalised fashion retailing group headed by David Jones, unveil a jump in first-half profits to about £6.8 million (£200,000), according to Julie Ramshaw, at Morgan Stanley. An interim dividend of 0.5p (nil) is predicted. Overall like-for-like sales growth is thought to have reached 15 per cent in the first half. Despite the general malaise in the market, a very positive statement on prospects is anticipated.

Interims: British Fittings Group, Bridon Estate, Cornac Group, Crestacare, Elswick, Hartons Group, Jarina Matheson Holdings, Next, North, Seaford Resources, TT Group, Tarmac, Tesco, Wolstenholme Rink.

Finale: Cantora, Hays, Lloyd Thompson Group, Muddow (A & J) Group.

## WEDNESDAY

Barratt Developments, the housebuilder, is expected to report final pre-tax profits of £10 million, compared with



In the front line: Sir Colin Chandler, of Vickers, which is expected to suffer losses from Rolls-Royce Motor Cars

last time's provision-laden deficit of £105.9 million, according to Robert Donald, at County NatWest WoodMac.

A continuation of the difficult conditions seen last year is expected to push interim pre-tax profits before exceptional provisions at British Aerospace to £10 million (£86 mil-

lion), according to County NatWest. County's forecasts are based on the assumption that BAE's regional aircraft activities are closed, giving rise to a £450 million exceptional charge. A reduced dividend of 5p (8.9p) is anticipated.

Interims: Aran Energy, Ashley (Laura) Holdings, BSG Interna-

tional, British Aerospace, Clyde Petroleum, Copymore, Costain Group, Dagenham Motors, Dencom, Gwent, Heston Group, Henderson Highland Trust, Jardine Strategic Holdings, I&S Optimum Income Trust (G), ISA International, Pictard Garner, Secure Trust Group, Spirax-Sarco, Travis Perkins.

Finale: Barratt Developments, Bennett & Fountain, Gent (SF).

Economic statistics: Building soci-

eties monthly figures (August), cross-border acquisitions and mergers (second quarter), construction—new orders (July)—provisional, gross domestic product (second quarter) (including analyses of expenditure, income and output components).

## THURSDAY

First-half pre-tax profits at

United Newspapers, the publisher of the *Daily Express*, *Sunday Express* and *Daily Star*, are expected to climb to £42 million (£38.6 million), according to UBS Phillips & Drew.

Analysts expect first-half profits at Wm Morrison Supermarkets to advance to between £35 million and £37.5 million, up from £27 million last time.

Sandy Morris, at County NatWest, expects Vickers, the engineering group headed by Sir Colin Chandler, to report a first-half pre-tax loss of £6.5 million, against a deficit of £4.5 million last time, after £10 million of exceptional costs to cover restructuring charges at Rolls-Royce.

Market forecasts range from breakeven to losses of £20 million. A reduced dividend of 2p (3.7p) is anticipated.

The group's Rolls-Royce Motor Cars will be responsible for most of the losses, as sales of Rolls-Royce and Bentley cars continue to be sluggish. County expects Rolls-Royce to make a trading loss of between £15 million and £20 million, with UK sales well down. Other units such as tank

manufacturing, Riva speed boats and Cosworth high performance engines, are seen trading satisfactorily, but Ross Caterall, the aerospace parts unit, could disappoint.

Interims: Antofagasta Holdings, Appleyard Group, Black (A&C), Cavendish Group, Era Group, Foreign & Colonial Pacific Investment Trust, Hampden Group, Hevelock Europa, Hay (Norman) Group, Headline Book Publishing, Highcroft Investment Trust, Kima Kallas, More O'Farrell, Morrison (Wm) Supermarkets, Newarthill Spring Ram Corporation, Telematrix, United Newspapers, Vickers, Whitman, Yule Cato & Co. Finale: Davies (D), ECU Trust, EFM Dragon Trust, Lambert Howarth Group, Murray Ventures, SWP Group, Sheldon Jones, Throgmorton Dual Trust, Trace Computers.

Economic statistics: Institutional investment (second quarter), new earnings survey 1992, part a: streamlined and summary analyses; description of the survey energy trends (July).

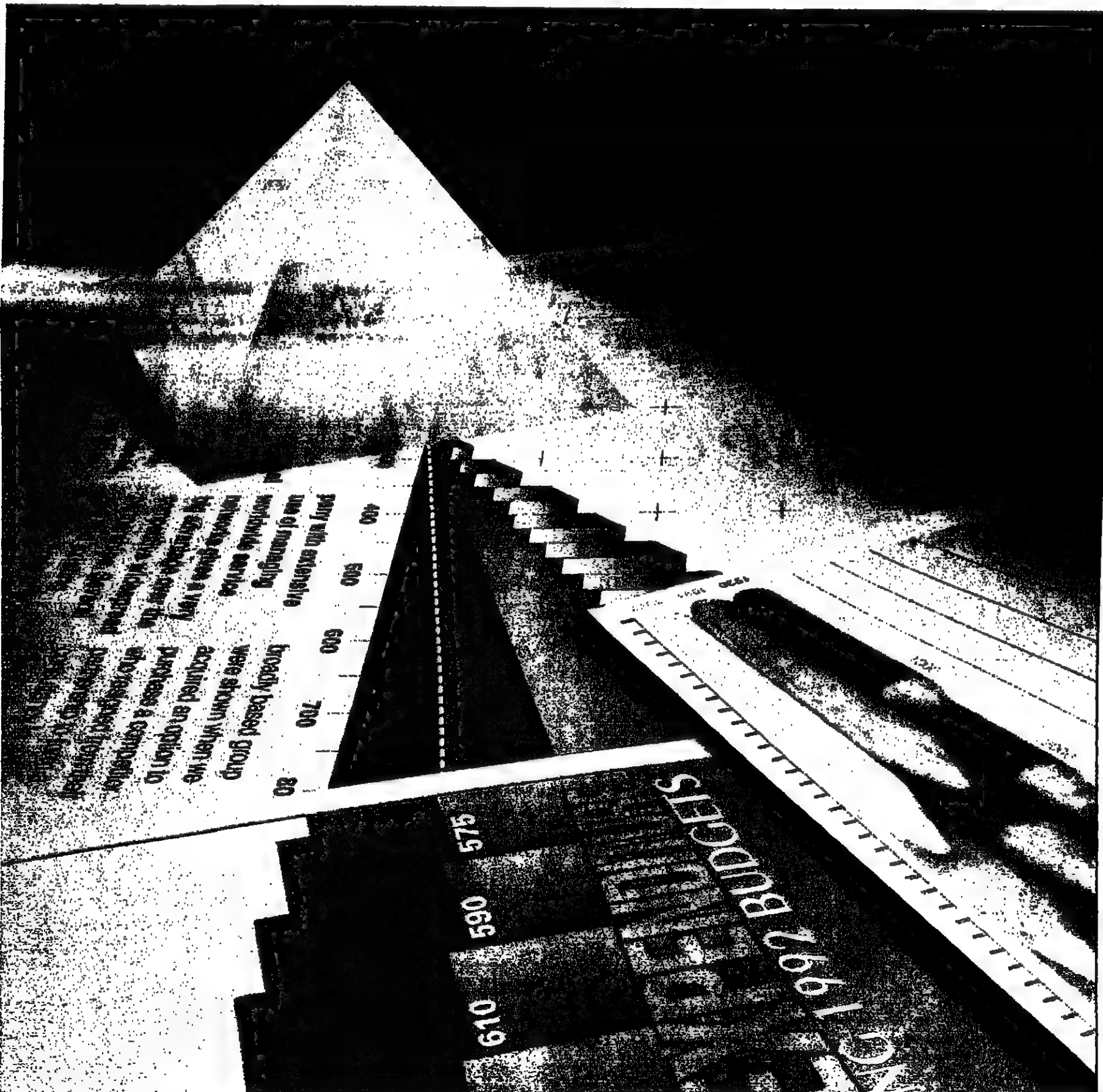
## FRIDAY

Interims: Central Independent TV, Claydon Properties, Donelson Tyson, HTV Group, Mair, Mowlem (John) & Co, Sentry Farming Group.

Finale: Fortnum & Mason, Headway, Ranzoni, Sheldon Jones, Walsman Partnership Holdings.

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## SMALLER COMPANIES

### Headlam decides to buy again

HEADLAM Group, the footwear and fabrics group that doubled in size with the purchase of a clutch of businesses from Hickson International earlier this year, is back on the acquisitions trail.

It is buying Beds Floor-covering Distributors, another Hickson company, for £671,000 in cash, paying £351,000 on completion and the balance in instalments. The consideration is equivalent to net asset value and the acquisition establishes a presence in the East Midlands.

Headlam is also believed to be negotiating another acquisition that may be announced before the interim results on Wednesday. Analysts anticipate a confident statement on current trading to underpin full-year profit forecasts of around £1.2 million before tax, compared with £321,000 in the previous full year.

The results reflect the progress made by Headlam since Graham Waldron became chairman last year.

The acquisition of the first batch of Hickson businesses was funded through a £6.1 million share offer at 58p a share. Subsequent acquisitions have been for cash, and the company has demonstrated a ruthless ability to walk away from deals instead of paying over the odds.

Shares in the company rose strongly after the cash call in thin trading, peaking at 98p, but have fallen away since then because of concern over the impact of a protracted recession on demand for its products. They are currently priced at 65p.

A prospective p/e of just under 16 would still appear to reflect a degree of confidence in the company's prospects, but the promise of lower interest rates, reviving consumer demand for household fabrics, could see the shares chased higher.

MARTIN BARROW

## Docklands bankers may turn to Reichmann

By ANGELA MACKAY

CANARY Wharf's bankers are reconsidering a £235 million rescue deal for the Docklands scheme put forward by investors assembled by Paul Reichmann, the project's founder.

The steering committee, representing 11 banks, spent most of last week in New York discussing proposals with Smith Barney, the Wall Street investment bank advising Mr Reichmann's consortium.

So far, only the Reichmann team has put money on the table, but Ernst & Young, administrator of the £1.4 billion Canary Wharf project, said three weeks ago that there were ten interested parties.

It is vital for the administrator to have a firm proposal that will include a contribution to the extension of the Jubilee Line to help to clinch the deal for Canary Wharf, where morale has been hit by prospective blue-chip tenants, such as American Express and Manufacturers Hanover, pulling out.

Furthermore, some property analysts believe the government may be reconsidering its plan to move 2,000 civil servants to Docklands.

Initially, the banks shied away from the Reichmann consortium, which includes Larry Tisch, head of CBS television, Lewis Ranieri, the Wall Street investor, and Primavera, the insurance group and Smith Barney's parent.

The investors recently cut the amount they were prepared to put into the scheme by one third to £235 million.

The European Investment Bank, which has invested £100 million in Canary Wharf, has been mooted as a participant in the proposal by the Reichmann consortium.

The EIB has already said it would be prepared to lend more cash to help meet the government's demand for a £400 million contribution to the Jubilee extension.



# MANAGEMENT EDUCATION & TRAINING

## Academia faces commercial realities



Tailor-made: company programmes, such as this PowerGen strategic course at Henley, are the fastest-growing area of management education. Can universities compete?

University-based business schools on both sides of the Atlantic are going through a prolonged identity crisis as they decide whether they want to remain higher education institutions providing an extensive range of undergraduate and graduate programmes, or become training consultancies offering a range of products and services dictated by the marketplace.

The efforts of many to keep a foot in both camps have been made more difficult by the revolution that has taken place in management education

University business schools face difficulties reconciling their academic traditions with the demands of the marketplace. Michel Syrett reports

during the past five years. The recession forced cutbacks among organisations best able to use the diagnostic skills of MBA-equipped managers, such as investment banks and management consultancies. In their place have come industrial employers unwilling or unable to recruit graduates in mid-career, and willing to invest in management education only if it focuses on tightly defined corporate ob-

jectives, like customer care, globalisation or quality management.

The executive education market is dominated by large public and private organisations that put out tenders for elaborate company-driven programmes to a wide range of suppliers, including not only business schools but independent training centres, management consultancies and business school academics operating as independents.

By competing in the growing market for tailored executive education, conventional schools are moving out of a sector where they enjoy a near-monopoly and into one where their academic traditions may be a liability rather than an asset. The problem is less acute in Europe, where university schools such as London, SDA Bocconi in Milan and Erasmus in Rotterdam have had to compete for some time with independents such as Ashridge Management College and the International Institute

of Management Development in Lausanne.

But in America, where university schools continue to monopolise the management education market, the wrench has proved more painful. Schools are divided into a progressive camp such as Michigan, Kellogg and Cornell, all of which invested heavily in tailored executive education in the 1980s, and a hard core of conservatives that include top schools such as Stanford, Harvard and the Sloan School of Management, which shied away from tailored courses because they fear that partnerships with firms could compromise their academic standards.

Most of the conservatives have the resources and status to buck the market, but only at a price. Harvard has seen its share of the executive market halve in the past five years. As a result, it has called in the Boston Consulting Group to help re-think its approach and, from next year, the school will

work harder to build long-term partnerships with its leading clients.

Co-operation within a university school's faculty is crucial if it is to compete effectively in this market. Access to leading "gurus" such as Michael Porter and Rosabeth Moss Kanter at Harvard, Michael Tushman at New York's Columbia School of Business and Gary Hamel at London is one of the main reasons why companies opt for schools rather than consultancies. George Rabenstein, president of Harbridge House, the best known consultancy specialising in tailored programmes, says: "We are far better equipped to handle the process of analysing companies' needs. But we cannot compete with the brand image of schools like Harvard and Stanford, and that image is nearly always linked to the reputation of its faculty."

Yet the dependence of university schools on a small number of well-known names leaves them vulnerable. First, top professors are nearly always temperamental, notoriously difficult to manage if they do not approve of change.

More serious is the fact that gurus operating independently often wind up competing with their own school, as large organisations running in-

house programmes "cherry pick" the faculty they want from a variety of different institutions. It is one reason why Harvard, London, Insead and other international schools are investing heavily in developing new approaches to learning. Unless they are seen to be at the forefront of new thinking, they run the risk of being bypassed.

The final handicap is the parent university. Although the link can be a positive asset in attracting undergraduate and MBA students, it cuts very little ice with the purchasers of executive education.

Business schools often find themselves overstrated when trying to meet the demands of the sophisticated commercial market, while maintaining a commitment to extensive undergraduate and post-graduate programmes.

One of the reasons why, of the two university schools set up in Britain in the 1960s, London is now in the same league as international centres like Insead in France, is the level of autonomy it enjoys. George Bain, its principal, has been free to pursue an international strategy free from any constraints imposed by the University of London. His counterpart at Manchester, the other school, resigned in exasperation earlier this year at the level of interference from a university that was, he felt, denying him the opportunity to position his school in the same league.

### WHAT THE LEARNERS WANT

Business schools are looking anew at their open programmes. In the light of the demand for tailored executive education, just as company programmes focus on the strategic aims of the corporation, so the schools have decided that open programmes should concentrate more closely on the needs of individual participants. Harvard Business School reached this conclusion in its recent review of its education strategy.

British management centres are already taking action. Ashridge Management College in Hertfordshire has placed a bigger emphasis on individual learning in the executive programmes it plans for 1993. Ashridge's approach is based on careful diagnosis of each participant's needs before the course, a combination of individual tutoring and work in small groups at the college and a continuous evaluation of the individual's progress while they are on the programme and once they are back at work.

The college has set up a learning resource centre where participants on executive programmes can work with tutors on projects and areas of intellectual interest that they feel will develop the skills and knowledge they might lack.

Roffey Park Management Centre in Horsham, West Sussex, bases the whole of its approach to executive education on self-managed learning, a concept pioneered by its chief executive Ian Cunningham in the late 1970s when he was working for the North East London Polytechnic. Roffey set up an international self-managed learning centre this year. The centre aims to provide organisations throughout the world with the resources to help them encourage employees to manage their own development. A notable success has been Roffey's

work with Hiram Walker, which owns Courvoisier cognac and Beefeater gin and other spirits. Hiram, with support from Roffey, has set up a series of development centres to devise programmes for each of the company's managers. Roffey has trained in-company managers and team leaders to implement the scheme and created a handbook for managers based on Hiram's assessment of the qualities its executives will need in the future.

The initial nine-month programme starts in November and involves more than 50 managers within Hiram Walker agencies. Brian Hurely, director of human resources at Hiram, says: "Managers in our company find this approach more effective."

The work now undertaken at Ashridge and Roffey and at similar centres is welcome not only because it helps to ensure that new theories about learning will not be stifled by the task-

driven approach to management education taken by companies during the recession but because it breathes new life into open programmes. Peter Biddows, Ashridge's dean, refutes the idea that open programmes are becoming a second-best option, suitable only for small and medium-sized businesses that cannot afford to run their own in-company programmes. "Although the recession has put a temporary halt to the movement of managers between companies," he says, "they are a growing consumer group that will continue to have a heavy influence on the purchasing of management education."

"We are recognising this in our new approach to marketing, which is targeted as much at managers who will be the participants as at the human resources professionals who are the purchasers."



Pioneering a concept: Ian Cunningham

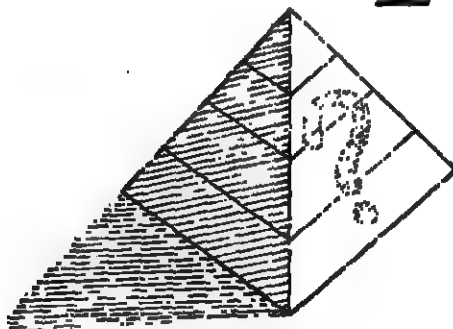
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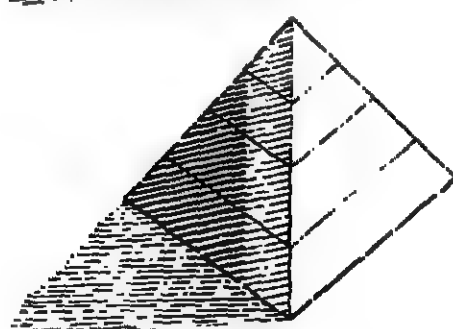


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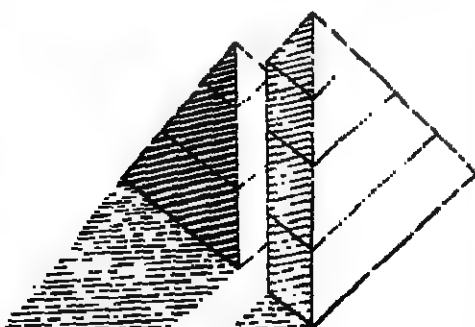
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# The boom that did not quite happen

George Bickerstaffe explains why a potentially lucrative market in Eastern Europe failed to materialise, despite consumer demand

When the centrally planned economies of Eastern Europe began to break down in the late 1980s and it became clear that they would eventually move towards more market-based systems, many in the management education "industry" foresaw a potential boom market emerging. That has not happened. There is undoubtedly a huge demand for management skills in all areas, but lack of hard currency and only modest funding by Western governments has meant that activity and expectations are low.

Today, the attitude among management education providers for former communist states is one of enthusiasm tempered with realism.

Though every country and region involves widely differing problems and potential solutions, the August 1991 coup attempt in the Soviet Union, the collapse of communism and the emergence of independent republics has been a key element in this reappraisal. But while the abortive coup certainly gave pause for thought about involvement in the area, it has also been the trigger for a significant change in the type of management development training being demanded.

Since the coup, a number of institutions note that more "real" man-

agers rather than party officials are attending programmes and that the emphasis is changing from being asked to help cope with the change to a market economy to an emphasis on how to deal with Western business. Inward investment is seen as essential.

The situation in the former Soviet Union has not, however, reduced the numbers of British institutions involved with provid-

**'Businesses and the schools must collaborate if they are to succeed in this marketplace'**

ing management education to the region. Most of the leading schools, such as London, Manchester, Henley and Sundridge Park, have continuing programmes.

London now sends MBA students on short company projects in Russia; Manchester has developed its twinned-city link with St Petersburg to develop a course for entrepreneurs to help start up a

small business sector. Henley is helping develop an MBA programme for the St Petersburg International Management Institute, and Sundridge Park has run programmes, both in Britain and Russia, for 300 Russian managers since 1989.

The former polytechnic sector has also been very active and has scored some significant successes. The distance learning techniques of the Open Business School, which is part of the Open University, are seen as a way of educating and training large numbers of managers — and retraining and reorienting management teachers rapidly.

Most of the UK effort takes place through the so-called Know How Fund, a division set up inside the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in June 1989, originally in response to events then in Poland, but now covering the whole of the region.

The fund has a budget for 1992-93 of £50 million, drawn from the Overseas Development Administration, and has so far approved 500 individual projects. It is generally seen as taking a well-balanced approach, but because it is essentially reactive, many believe that the British effort lacks some co-ordination. Many of the existing links that educational estab-



New opening? The fall of the Berlin Wall and the communist regimes did not create the opportunities that were first predicted

lishments have set up have been the result of direct personal contacts.

The difference between the British approach and that of many other Western countries is that there is little direct government involvement and direction of resource. Most work is done by peering projects to tender through the fund, which, fund some academics believe, can fragment effort.

According to Professor David Chambers at London Business School (LBS), "nobody really knows what every one is doing; that is part of the problem".

Professor John Chadwick, chief executive of Sundridge Park, believes that the lack of any real

concerned approach by "UK Ltd" is "unfortunate".

Britain is very well regarded in Russia compared with some European countries, he says. "We also have a tremendous language advantage and our mixed economy with its privatisation over recent years provides very good and relevant experience."

Even so, there is no real evidence that a lack of co-ordination has so far meant a squandering or duplication of effort.

LBS itself, for example, has concentrated on three of four specific areas and believes that is the approach all British institutions should take so as to maximise coverage.

Professor Chambers says increased co-ordination must mean collaboration between schools and that this is likely to increase in the future. He hopes also that Western companies involved in Russia and Eastern Europe will co-operate with the business schools by directing an element of their training through them.

This view is shared by Professor Ray Wild, the principal of Henley Management College.

"UK businesses and business schools must collaborate in meeting the challenges and needs of Eastern Europe if British entrepreneurs are to succeed in the world's last great new marketplace," he says. "Backed wherever possible by

government aid, these two sides of the UK Know How Fund and the growing involvement of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the government funding to which Professor Wild refers is likely to become available.

But there is no doubt that involvement remains a high-risk operation. The brave new horizon has not been completely clouded, despite last summer's attempted coup, but it remains a challenging vista for courageous schools.

The helpful techniques of experts can sometimes drown in a sea of secrecy

## Beware the jargon crew

The terms "competency" and "competence" are two of the most dangerous words in the vocabulary of personnel departments, especially when used in conjunction with "management". They have not merely been devalued by being used as terms covering all sorts of analysis of individuals and/or jobs, but also given somewhat conflicting interpretations.

Many of the approaches described as approaches to "competency" are red herrings in the struggle to improve British management quality. More than one personnel director has complained about his suspicion that "competency" is a term invented by consultants specifically to mystify and confuse clients enough to engender an insecure need for expensive and independent advice.

The field is divided into camps, which, in simple terms, can be described as the "traitists" (competency) versus the "abilityists" (competence). The traitist approach, pioneered by Hay McBer, an American consultancy, looks at a set of high-achieving managers in a particular function and distils their success to traits, such as "confidence to lead the way" or "co-operativeness to work with other people". The advantage of this, explains Paul Sparrow of the Manchester Business School, "is that the information cannot just be used for training purposes, but also for managing performance, running appraisals, developing careers, making selection decisions and determining pay", in short, he concludes, apolo-

getically employing another fustianous piece of jargon, for "total resourcing decisions". Just how far this system has permeated British industry is difficult to assess. John Chadwick, chief executive of Sundridge Park, recalls chairing a conference on the subject a couple of years ago. "Speakers would admit to having introduced competencies but that was all. 'We will not tell you what they are because it has cost us a fortune to develop them', they would say. 'Now,' he says, 'they may reveal their original findings, but not the latest results.'"

The "abilityist" approach, for managers, is championed in this country by the management charter initiative (MCI), "responsible for developing competence-based standards for all levels of management". It defines management competence as "the ability to perform management functions effectively in the workplace".

The standards provide benchmarks for judging competency performance. Examples of MCI competencies are (under finance), "ability to draw and execute budget and financial plans" and (under operations), "monitoring, maintaining and improving service and product delivery".

The theory behind the MCI approach is laudable. As John

Chadwick explains: "It is not so much the 5,000 at the top of the tree who need help with training and development as the 1-200,000 lower down, only 40 per cent of whom are graduates, who currently see no correlation between learning and success. They need to see that you do not have to pass 'big bang' MBA-type exams you can do it with on-the-job experience".

He explains that the MCI has lacked support from universities (not interested in non-graduates), employers (heavily invested in another system) and consultants (rank self-interest). But he also points out that "a whole lot of people have looked at the MCI and walked away".

Professor Gerry Randall of the University of Bradford Management Centre has a refreshingly critical opinion of all this. In an open letter to what is now known as the Training, Enterprise and Education Directorate, the government department that

partially funds MCI, he pointed out that while it may be worthwhile to apply a "standards" philosophy to "shopfloor, shop and office workers where existing standards of behaviour can be quite reasonable, I firmly believe that it is inappropriate, wasteful of effort, and even dangerous to attempt this approach to management where the general standard, especially in the interpersonal area, is abysmal".

Professor Randall is also disparaging about the tailored "traitist" approach. "Each individual manager needs to do something different to do each job well," he says. "It is no wonder it does not work. They are not idiots, they're just misguided." Between them, it is difficult to see how, in the real world, they can live without each other, and it is hardly surprising that many people use the terms "competency" and "competence" interchangeably, thereby creating their own mishmash of confusion. Competent (as in the Penguin Dictionary definition "efficient") managers patiently need traits and abilities. The word "skills" springs to mind as a convenient term that covers both.

CLARE HOGG

THE PEOPLE who hope to be able to lead Britain out of the recession and bestow on the country a finely tuned management-led industrial and business base are engaged in a private war.

Forget hallowed halls and gentle discussions led by academics. Today, the world of business colleges and consultancies is as raw, rough and cut-throat as any boardroom battle.

Information technology has made the world smaller, so British business schools have no home-grown monopoly. They are either players in the global game or they are nothing. They either offer top-of-the-pile relevant and practical expertise or they are dead.

Obviously, it is the stronger competitors that will survive. Lesser institutions that have considered MBA courses a gateway to financial salvation are, some industrialists say, due for a big kick in the teeth.

Increasingly, the trend is to tailored partnerships between schools and agencies and big public and private sector employers, which has sharpened perceptions on both sides.

Leading companies spend time and money on honing the skills of senior managers and expect them to return from their courses with spears sharpened. This increases pressure on business schools to ensure that teaching staff have that teaching staff have emerged from the trenches of academia and gone over the top. As Dr Jeff Ramsbottom of Manchester Business School says, "I would never put a raw academic in front of a class of senior

## Battle for survival in the college wars

British business schools are fiercely competing for international custom

managers. He would be skinned alive".

The great question for companies is: why bother to send senior managers to schools or consultancies — why not train them in-house? The answer seems to be that both need each other.

Setting up a specialised management training course involves companies in huge outlay; often it is cheaper to form a partnership with an established business school.

As industry itself has to fight to survive, there is a danger that businesses will seek to undermine the integrity of business schools and organisations.

This is well understood by Professor Ray Wild, Henley Management College's princi-

pal, who says: "The number of management education providers is growing faster than the market and fears about quality may be justified in many instances. It is becoming largely customer-driven, as the various institutions vie for the best students and the big corporate sponsors."

Running programmes for companies need not be a conflict between meeting companies' short term needs and satisfying academic standards. Companies are not trying to take over the curriculum, which would not be in their interests, and good business schools cannot be threatened.

John Hart, the personnel director of PowerGen, which has linked with Henley to dev-

elop a management culture separate from the old nationalised CEB from which it originated, says that even for a company of such potential profitability, it would have been difficult to justify having a team of top management experts permanently on staff. He was happy to develop links with a prestige management college.

George Mann, Digital Equipment's European development and education manager, claims that some business schools are in crisis. "They have not had a conceptual breakthrough for more than 30 years and are too disconnected from the business system," he says.

Jerome Foster, dean for executive education at the London Business School, believes an important element for any company using its services is "quality assurance." One of its leading customers is Heineken, proving, one supposes, that business schools can sometimes reach the parts that in-house training cannot.

TIM JONES

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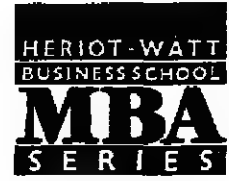
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# Time to think laterally

Michel Syrett talks to IPM's director about learning techniques

**G**eoff Armstrong, newly appointed director general of the Institute of Personnel Management, is worried about the state of what is termed "the learning organisation". As chief of Britain's leading professional association for human resource managers, he fears that his members are not taking a strong enough lead in guiding companies towards flexible training, in which managers are given greater control over what and how they learn.

Mr Armstrong sees this as vital if organisations in the public and private sectors are to cope with the commercial pressures of the 1990s. "Commercial companies are coming to terms with the demands of an international market, but they should think globally, yet act locally," he says. "This means that managers have to be able to respond to the shifting needs of customers in countries and regions far removed from the boardroom, making the best use of centralised company resources such as research and development facilities and cross-boundary marketing departments."

"Move out of the commercial sector, and the need for resourceful managers is even greater. The government is saying that public organisations are now independent agencies or trusts responsible for new standards of service, which, in theory at least, are dictated by their local consumers rather than by Parliament. "In a decade when managers in the public sector have already gone through enough change to last them a lifetime, they are being pushed into this new arena without the skills they need to define what

constitutes good service and how they, as the key instigators of reform on the ground, can go about achieving it."

Mr Armstrong argues that while the concept of self-managed learning is accepted in principle by employers, and the technology is available to help them introduce it, they are not achieving the right balance between liberating managers in how they plan their careers and providing a well-defined context in which this development takes place.

Some companies, he says, are paying only lip service to the idea of self-developed learning, allowing managers too little discretion in deciding what they should learn as well as how. Others fail to harness the energy and commitment of their newly empowered managers to properly defined corporate objectives.

Mr Armstrong was able to put his view into practice when, as group executive director of Standard Chartered Bank, he pioneered an ambitious human resource management programme with Henley Management College, aimed at transforming the bank from being one run predominantly by expatriates to one managed by a truly international team.

Eighteen managers from 12 countries took part in the first programme last year. Participants studied at home, using portable computers to help them communicate with each other, their tutors and in-company trainers through Henley's "global conferencing system".

To link individuals' development to the corporate aims of the programme, participants are required to do personal projects connected with their own work, and receive support



A step in the right direction: Geoff Armstrong

from in-house mentors. "The projects are the important connection between the two stakeholders in the learning process," Mr Armstrong says.

"They ensure that both the bank and the individual take away something from the programme that will benefit them in the future."

Mr Armstrong sees human resources managers as a pivot to good learning, helping the board to define the skills and

attributes needed by managers to fulfill changing corporate requirements.

These managers ensure that the right resources are available both in terms of in-company training and outside help from schools and consultancies, to help individuals acquire them.

Mr Armstrong will introduce the 45th institute conference and exhibition, at Harrogate on October 28-30. "Investing in People" will be a theme of the event.

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The latest Harbridge House study sets a series of real case studies to demonstrate the benefits of a tailored competency assessment approach, and argues the case for using competency assessment as a device of strengthening the link between management development and corporate strategy. The study is due to be published in late October priced £50, but there's nothing like the advantage of a discount on advance orders.

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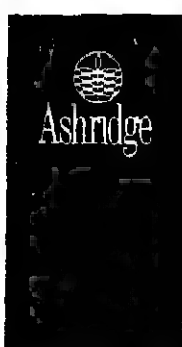
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Ashridge is taking the initiative in fulfilling a management need

A dilemma facing management developers is how to "teach" international management when there is no established body of knowledge from which to draw and when businesses are more familiar with the issues than the providers themselves. Ashridge in Berkhamsted is one of the few schools trying to bite this particularly hard bullet by pioneering a new type of management centre.

Called the International Institute for Organisational Change-Ashridge, the new venture marks a radical departure from the traditional business school model. IOC-Ashridge does not offer open programmes; it describes itself as a "networking" organisation that acts as an "honest broker" between companies, helping them to meet and exchange experience, learn from up-to-date research which they and IOC-Ashridge have generated, then formulate solutions together.

The new centre, based in Arnhem, near the French-Swiss border, developed its remit through talks with international businesses earlier this year. It identified three main issues that international

## Pioneers for a new type of centre

companies need help with:  
● Overcoming organisational and culture boundaries so that employees share information and experience;  
● Identifying and developing employees who need to "think internationally", a group that typically extends far beyond a small number of expatriate managers;

● Developing new organisational structures, such as multicultural and multifunctional project teams, that enable businesses to be more fluid and responsive.

Dr Ariane Berthoin Anthal, the director of IOC-Ashridge, comments: "We believe that companies urgently need new ways of sharing information in order to deal with these issues."

"Conferences are not the answer because businesses simply present their successes: consortiums often do not work because of the difficulty of creating trust among members and ensuring that one or several companies do not take control of the agenda."

IOC-Ashridge is trying to create collaboration by offering a combination of what it calls "action research" and "knowledge-sharing networks". It offers the following services:

● Strategic trends research into issues affecting international companies. The first project, looking at the composition of international boards, has recently started. Companies that subscribe will receive four reports a year;  
● International learning fo-

runs. One-day events examining issues thrown up by IOC-Ashridge's research projects. These are likely to cost £400 and will involve a maximum of 20 companies with shared problems and concerns;

● Action-based learning. This service is a combination of tailored research and consultancy. The centre plans to help companies identify the issues within its own organisation generated by change and internationalism;

● International management development alliance. The centre will help companies draw up development plans for individual international managers.

Businesses and other management institutes are likely to keep a close eye on the experiment. The businesses will want to know whether IOC-Ashridge can really develop the type of close, trusting network of companies that is so vital to its goal of disseminating learning and experience.

They will also scrutinise whether IOC-Ashridge's "action research" really is of immediate practical use.

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## TECHNOLOGY &amp; THE MOTOR INDUSTRY

For decades the Model T type technology was unchanged. Kevin Eason describes today's designs that promise sophisticated driving

## On the road to the future

The common sense that built and powered Henry Ford's Model T changed little for decades. Cars may have grown sleeker, but their suspension, brakes and four-cylinder internal combustion engines would have been as recognisable to an engineer in 1920 as in 1970.

Today the motor industry is going through an upheaval unparalleled since the first car belched and stuttered its way along cobbled streets. The demands of environmental legislation and greater safety are pushing manufacturers to break technological barriers at a great pace. The prize is far fewer deaths and injuries on the roads and cleaner air in our towns and cities.

However, change is so rapid that individual manufacturers cannot afford to try to go it alone if they want to keep up. Nor can they cope with legislation that changes from

country to country. Engineers face a mound of legislative minutiae every time they design a model, on everything from headlamp size to emission levels.

Designing and making a car can cost at least £200 million, so manufacturers have swapped industrial competition for technological co-operation. About a dozen companies, including Jaguar,

## Manufacturers have swapped competition for co-operation

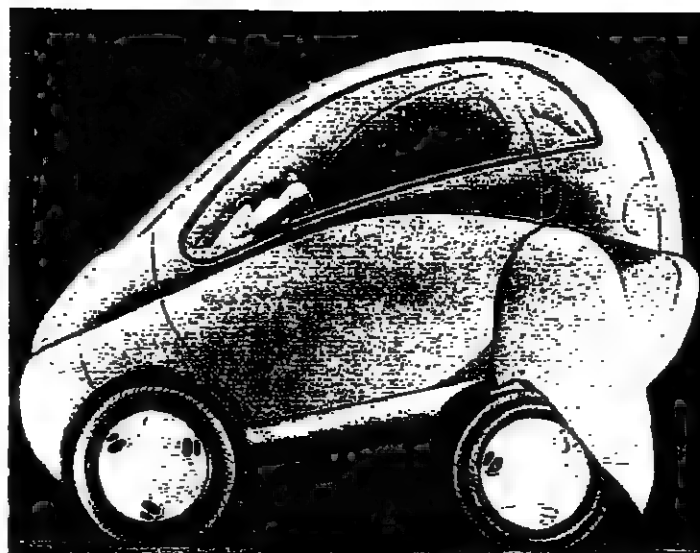
Rolls-Royce and Lucas Group in the UK and Mercedes-Benz and BMW in Germany, have formed the Prometheus consortium. With an initial £65 million invested by every member company, Prometheus aims to develop the technol-

ogy of the future and to ensure that governments build roads suitable for the vehicle of the next century.

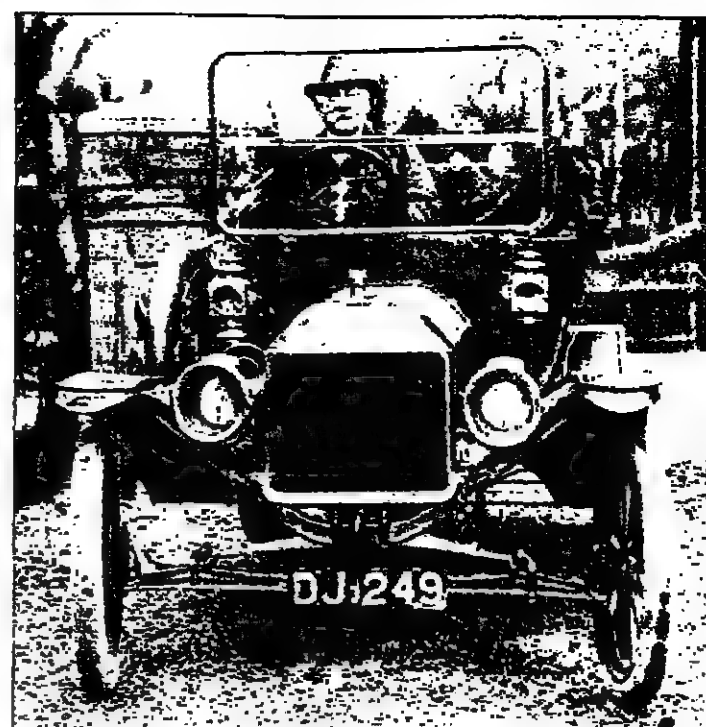
If Prometheus, standing for Programme for European Traffic of Highest Efficiency and Unprecedented Safety, can achieve its goals, its exclusive group of engineers could transform Europe's roads, on which 50,000 people are killed annually and billions of pounds are wasted through traffic jams.

Engineers say accidents in the European Community could be cut by 30 per cent and congestion by 20 per cent if the technology they are developing is quickly adopted. That means the gadgets and microcomputers being tested in Europe's laboratories are not futuristic Star Trek stuff but will soon be in use.

Engine technology is the most difficult to conquer as the petrol engine is likely to be the principal means of propulsion for the foreseeable future. Nobody has yet cracked



Shape of change: Renault's latest electric car, above, may lack the Model T appeal, right, but it is kinder to the environment



the secret of the battery technology that will make electric cars a realistic alternative.

Petrol cars, meanwhile, will be cleaner thanks to catalytic converters, and new diesel engines will offer outstanding fuel economy and less pollution than the UK's ageing smoke-belchers.

The technology's most immediate benefits will be inside the car, where computers will be able to take over the driver's work. About 70 per cent of accidents are caused

by driver error, a main reason for allowing the car to reduce the element of chance.

One of the most common motorway accidents, for example, involves vehicles driven too close together. The driver at the front brakes sharply and the following vehicles pile into one another.

Technology has been developed that will allow the car to judge the distance from the car in front with a version of the cruise control systems already in executive cars. A radar

sensor keeps the car a constant distance from the vehicle in front. The sensor could be programmed to alter the speed continuously, braking and gaining speed relative to the vehicle ahead, or it could sound an alarm for the driver who wants to retain control.

Ford is working on a system in

which the car will detect whether the driver risks falling asleep. A camera watches the driver's eyes and senses he is falling asleep from his staring and blinking. Ford says that within three years, the technology will be able to warn the driver, turn on the air-conditioning and release a fragrance.

## Switch to the intelligent car

Electronic vehicles would be safer, more comfortable, and very environmentally friendly

Down among the car companies, electronics firms and equipment-makers, plans are being made to turn the family car into a machine bristling with tiny computer brains and clever communications systems capable of delivering a bewildering range of sophisticated safety, security, environmental, performance and entertainment features.

A few decades ago, when vehicles were mechanically controlled, the only electronics in a car were likely to be in the radio or the alternator. Now, many family vehicles have laser compact disc players as well as sensors and circuits for controlling automatic braking, and electronic brains monitoring the engine.

As well as the car-makers' desire to offer features that make new vehicles more attractive and help distinguish between models, stricter safety and environmental laws are encouraging the introduction of even more gadgets. The electronic boxes — each of them gathering and processing information — allow engineers to link and control a vehicle's workings in new and imaginative ways.

The technical director of Lucas Automotive Electronics, David Hughes, observes: "What distinguishes an electronic device from a mechanical one is its ability to communicate. It is hard for a car to interact mechanically with a brake-shoe. Electronics makes communication possible."

Several features currently confined to very expensive vehicles or still being tested are likely to become common in family cars. They include airbags, which inflate during a crash to prevent passengers from damaging themselves, and which are linked to automatic and electronically controlled seatbelts.

Climatic control of the car will also change. Already being developed are sensors able to detect the outside temperature and linked to the heating, air-conditioning and power window units. When the temperature rises above a predetermined level, all these interact to keep the vehicle's interior and its passengers comfortable.

Other comfort features include programmable seats and wing-mirrors, which "remember" several drivers' contours and seating preferences. Meanwhile, security systems aimed at fending off thieves are becoming increasingly sophisticated. Already keyless remote controls can operate not only the door locks but also the windows and the ignition system.

Power-steering is also falling to the advance of automotive electronics, which adapt the steering according to data

about road speeds. At high speeds, for example, when less power is needed, smaller demands are made on the system and the car's battery.

Four-wheel steering, which is said to improve vehicle stability and performance at high speeds and be useful when parking, is becoming possible by the linking of such devices as steering wheel, front and back wheel-angle sensors and actuators with onboard microprocessors.

There are plans to graduate the tyre-pressure warnings flashed on car dashboards. Motorola, the American electronics and semiconductor firm, is developing a system linking temperature, vehicle speed and tyre-pressure sensors into dashboard warning lights and an alarm. The dashboard lights up in proportion to the loss of tyre pressure, and "an audible alarm can be used to indicate that a potentially catastrophic tyre failure is impending".

Electronically controlled suspension (which adjusts shock-absorbers and air pumps to control the height of each wheel) is also being devised, to give smoother rides and to control the tilt of a vehicle on rough roads or when carrying heavy loads.

Some developments are not immediately obvious, says Mr Hughes, who spent 22 years at Ford. "Navigation systems quite often work off a map database on, for example, a CD. As you drive along, the distance travelled can be inaccurately registered due to different tyre pressures and cornering, so one needs to make compensations," he says.

"One of the bits of information needed to do this is wheel speed. This information is also required for the automatic braking system, so the two can be combined."

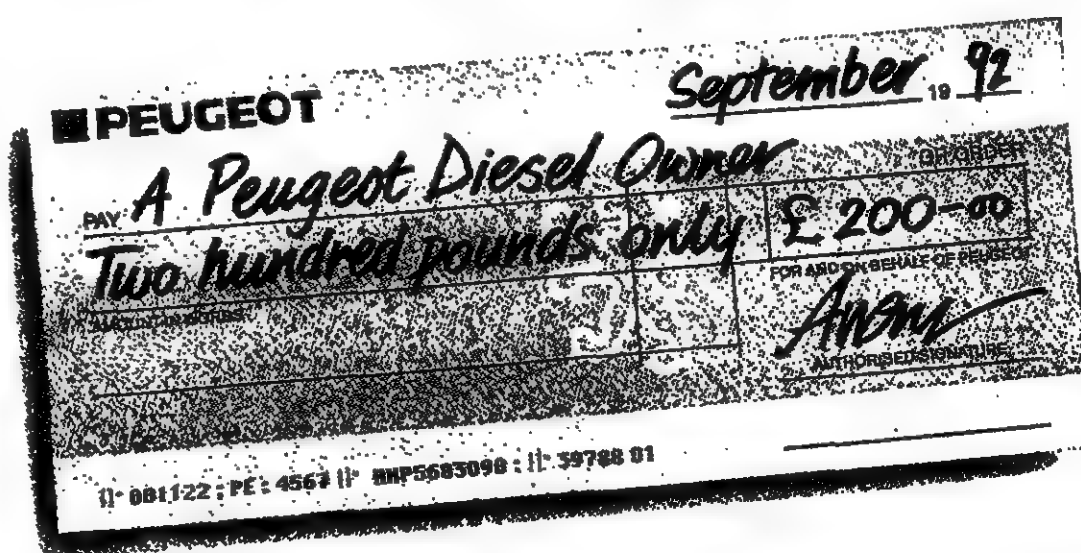
Such developments are a challenge to electrical engineers and designers. The sensors, software and electronics in cars, unlike those in offices or homes, need to withstand sharp temperature changes, humid and sometimes salty conditions, and extreme vibrations.

Some companies are considering a move from multi-layer ceramic hybrid circuits to multi-chip modules based on silicon. These can cram more electronics into a given space and are more rugged.

In addition, engineers need to find ways to reduce the cabling and wiring, and to design units — especially for safety features — which are not prone to faults. If a tail-light blows, you do not want a sophisticated electronics system suddenly to pile on the brakes...

NICK NUTTALL  
Technology Correspondent

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## Vaughan Freeman tries out joystick steering



At the tiller: Dr Lief Olsson of Saab demonstrates the new cockpit

## Time to uninvent the wheel

Despite seatbelts and airbags, steering wheels and steering columns still account for most serious and fatal injuries in road accidents. The top rim of the steering wheel lacerates the forehead and breaks the nose, while the steering column — a spear aimed at the driver's chest — shatters the sternum.

What better way to improve chances of survival in a smash than to get rid of the steering wheel, introducing instead an aircraft-style joystick, mounted out of harm's way? With its long history of aircraft production, Saab has turned to the joystick as a safe alternative to the steering wheel.

The system, which could be in general use within a decade, incorporates "steer-by-wire", which eradicates mechanical linkages to the steered wheels, and instead uses a microprocessor and electro-hydraulic links. Instead of a steering wheel, there is a joystick mounted in the centre of the dashboard and jutting out between the driver and passenger seats. This is on a telescopic shaft, which can be pulled in or out to suit the driver.

Joystick movement sends electronic messages to a central microprocessor, which activates servo-motors, which in turn control the steering servo-cylinders electro-hydraulically.

Sensors detect outside influences such as

gusting side-winds or rutting of the road surface, and the system can be programmed to wipe out such "signal noise", which is known to tire the motorist.

The dashboard dials and other controls are easily visible, and reversing is less awkward, because the joystick is much easier to operate than a steering wheel when looking over one's shoulder.

But a steering wheel helps to keep drivers in touch with the road, giving them the feel of conditions outside. So Saab is now looking at ways of compensating for the somewhat dead feel of the joystick.

The new system is profoundly disorienting at first, and the joystick feels inadequate. Small springs offer the wrist some resistance to push against, but at first steering is jerky and jumpy. The temptation is to rotate the wrist too much, which sends the front wheels spinning from lock to lock.

On the move though, steering is more gradual and therefore feels more natural. The resting arm — with no wheel to hold on to — gravitates to the door handle to act as a balance to the arm operating the joystick. But it soon becomes apparent that the system is great fun. For a generation of younger motorists brought up on computer games using joysticks, it should present no problems at all.

Every new car on sale in British showrooms will soon carry a small box of precious metals deep beneath the bonnet. The box, packed with platinum and rhodium, is the main element in the government strategy to clean up exhaust emissions from Britain's 20 million petrol-driven cars.

Legislation requires that from January 1 all new cars on sale have a catalytic converter. The converter uses its metals to soak up as much as 90 per cent of the toxic exhaust gases that previously have been pumped into the atmosphere.

Even the most efficient internal combustion engine leaves lethal gases in its wake. After petrol and air have been exploded in the cylinders, the residue pushed out of the exhaust contains three main groups of gases — unburnt hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide and nitrogen oxides.

These gases pollute the atmosphere of towns and cities, accelerate the onset of asthma and other chest diseases and blacken buildings with layers of dirt.

Carbon monoxide is colour-

## Makers could be left with 50,000 non-catalyst cars

less and odourless but depletes the ozone layer and then turns to carbon dioxide, one of the main contributors to global warming. Hydrocarbons add to acid rain, and react with ultraviolet light to increase the risk of photo-chemical smog.

Nitrogen oxides are a main cause of acid rain, which defoliates trees, causes respiratory diseases and erodes some of Europe's most historic buildings.

The catalytic converter is the first practical way of cutting exhaust fumes radically in the absence of any realistic alternative.

Electric cars are unlikely to be popular until somebody improves battery technology, which at present limits their range and performance.

However, the legislation on "cats" comes to Britain many

## All new cars must have converters next year to keep down emissions. Kevin Eason looks at the implications



years after petrol cars in the United States, Japan and Switzerland adopted the catalyst as the quickest answer to growing pollution from cars.

Some European manufacturers laboured hard to avoid the implementation of legislation requiring catalysts, preferring to pursue lean-burn technology, which means only decreasing the amount of petrol burned in the cylinders and increasing the air, leading to lower emissions.

The road to lean-burn was fraught with problems. In-

creasing the amount of air in the mixture caused engines to run rough so that more servicing time was needed. While Europe fiddled with lean-burn technology, 20 million petrol cars in Britain were still leaving behind huge amounts of pollution.

The legislation, from the European Community, has made British car makers worry that they will be left with stocks of between 30,000 and 50,000 non-catalyst cars by the January 1 deadline because of the sales recession,

even though they have had almost two years to prepare for the change.

New car buyers, who will find that from January 1 they have no choice but to buy a car with a catalyst, will be charged on average £400 more for the equipment. The high price comes not only from the contents of the box, principally the precious metals, but also from the extra technology needed to ensure that the converter works properly.

Early converters were crude and sapped power from en-

gines, forcing manufacturers to come up with bigger, more fuel-guzzling power packs, effectively defeating the object of the exercise.

Now they are designed so that they do not restrict the flow of exhaust gases. Sophisticated electronic fuel injection also guarantees that exactly the right combination of petrol and air are fed into the cylinder for effective combustion before the residual gases go to the converter.

The converter, made usually of a cellular ceramic substrate, has a surface area of about 250,000 sq ft for gases to pass over, equivalent to two soccer pitches, enclosed in a box about 1ft long and 9in wide.

Only one or two grams of precious metals are needed to carry out the main tasks. The platinum, along with palladium, turns unburnt hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide into carbon dioxide and water vapour, and the rhodium converts nitrogen oxides in nitrogen and water.

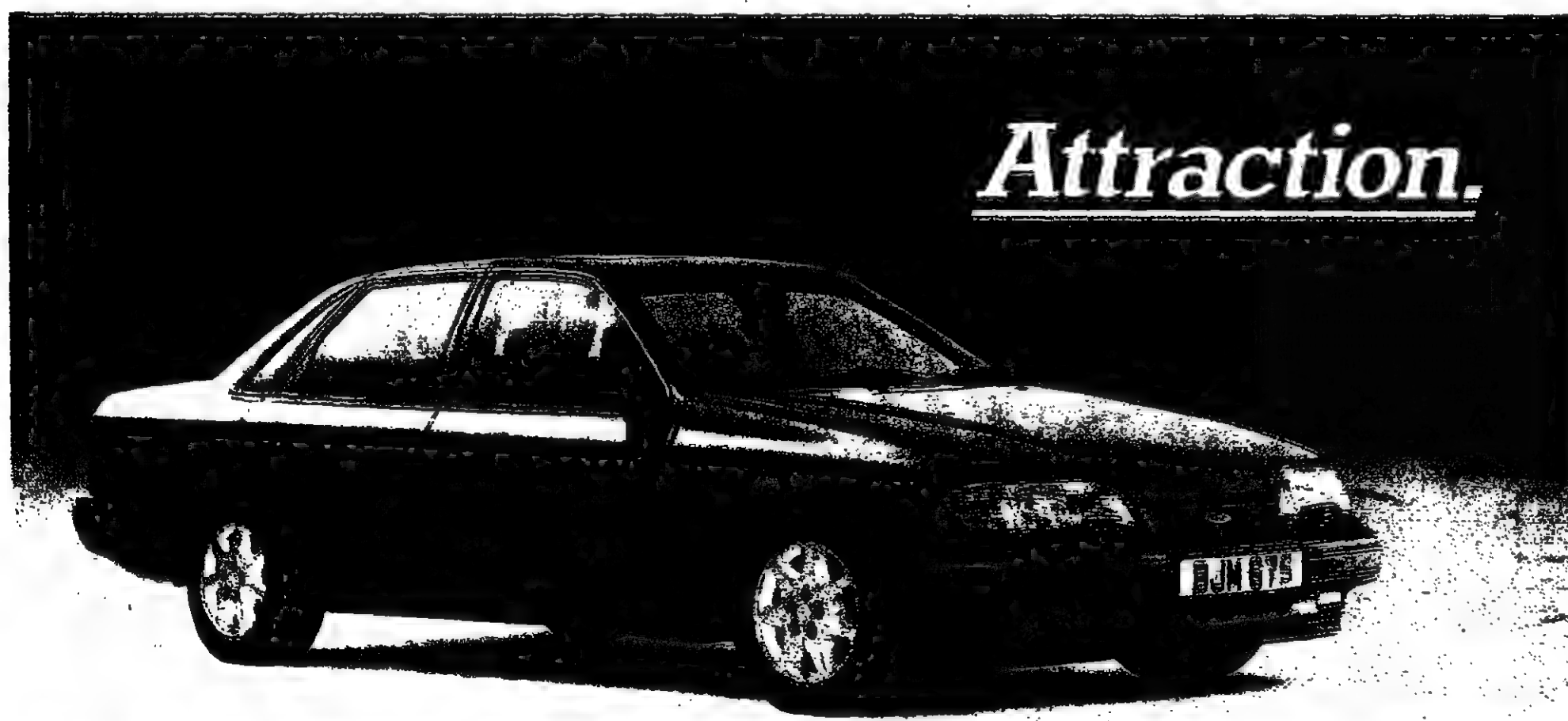
The benefits are immediate. The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders estimates that 90 per cent of car miles by 2002 will be "clean".

## Toyota is planting trees to soak up carbon dioxide

Even if the car population grows to 27 million, the emissions will be equivalent to those produced by only 8.5 million cars today and half of 1989 levels.

One drawback is that carbon dioxide output is increased by between 5 and 25 per cent but manufacturers say that is a problem they can tackle by improving fuel economy and employing some novel thinking. Toyota, for example, says that one way to soak up carbon dioxide is to plant more trees. Trees and plants soak up carbon dioxide and carry out their own piece of natural conversion by breathing out oxygen.

Toyota is leading the way by opening a forestry division and planting thousands of trees around its new UK plant at Burnaston, Derbyshire.



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Even the radio/cassette is connected to the alarm, as well as being key-coded.

And, in case you think we've overdone the deterrents, you haven't yet seen the attractions.

The suspension is based on the Scorpio 24v. New gas-filled shock absorbers and a rear anti-roll bar give taut handling without compromising comfort.

V6 engine models now feature speed-sensitive power steering.

The new look dashboard has been redesigned and has improved ergonomics. And, of course, all models are equipped with ABS.

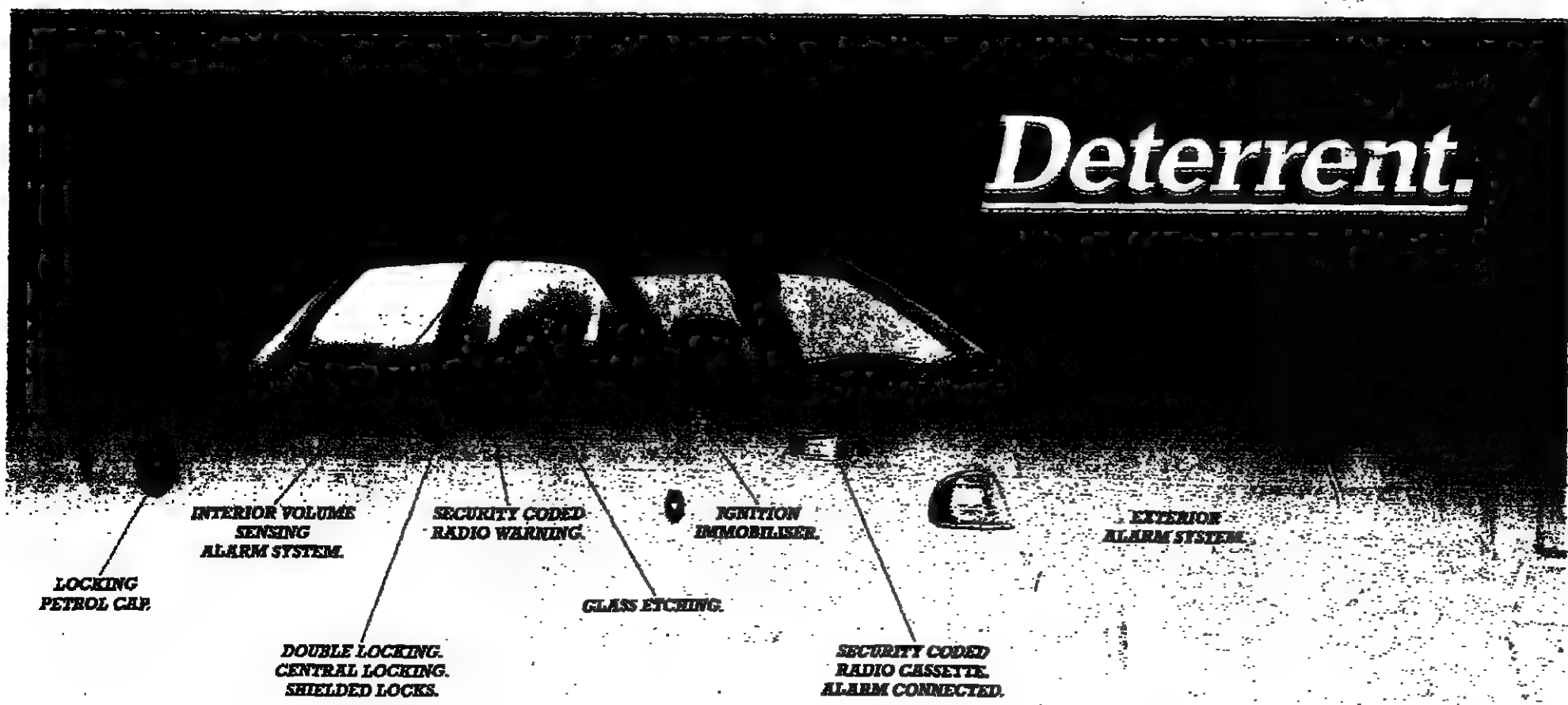
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lean up

## Sitting comfortably for the drive-on movie

It is the moment when the teeth are set on edge and even the most reasonable parent explodes. After loading enough holiday luggage to fill the hold of a reasonable-sized supertanker, the family is finally settled in the back seat and the long journey begins. Within five minutes, the first tiny voice wails: "Are we there yet?"

The wonder of travel is that the asymps are not full of gibbering wrecks who have cracked under the strain of holiday car journeys. But relief is at hand — at a price. And it comes from a combination of technology and the wondrous sedative of television.

Those cartoons which have even the most hyperactive child contentedly sucking its thumb and yawning at the antics of anthropomorphised animals can now make the journey with you.

Philips is demonstrating a new television and video package which fits neatly into the car.

Using a Mitsubishi Shogun as the test vehicle, Philips has tucked a full-sized video-recorder under the front passenger seat, and a tiny 4in sq colour television on a swan neck is sited between the rear seats.

In-car television has yet to take off in Britain, although — inevitably — it is big business in Japan, which is now the home of modern motor technology.

There is still no reliable way to catch a television station while on the move, but video is a good alternative for the driver who wants to keep his or her back-seat passengers entertained.

The cost is high — £599 for the television and £499 for the video — but Philips says that customers who buy Mitsubishi Sho-

guns, for example, order an average of £5,000 worth of extras for their new vehicles. The concentration is now on gadgetry, and the Philips Shogun is packed with stereo equipment worth about £1,500, including a six-disc CD player, nine-channel graphic equaliser and 150-watt bass tube located in the boot, which produces a thunderous boom.

### Junior passengers mean a good reception for in-car entertainments



Back-seat delight: the Philips TV and video are now available to car passengers

The equipment is not just for the enthusiast, according to Andrew Burslem, a Philips spokesman: "People, particularly those who use leisure vehicles to a large extent, want more entertainment facilities for use over long periods in the car," he says.

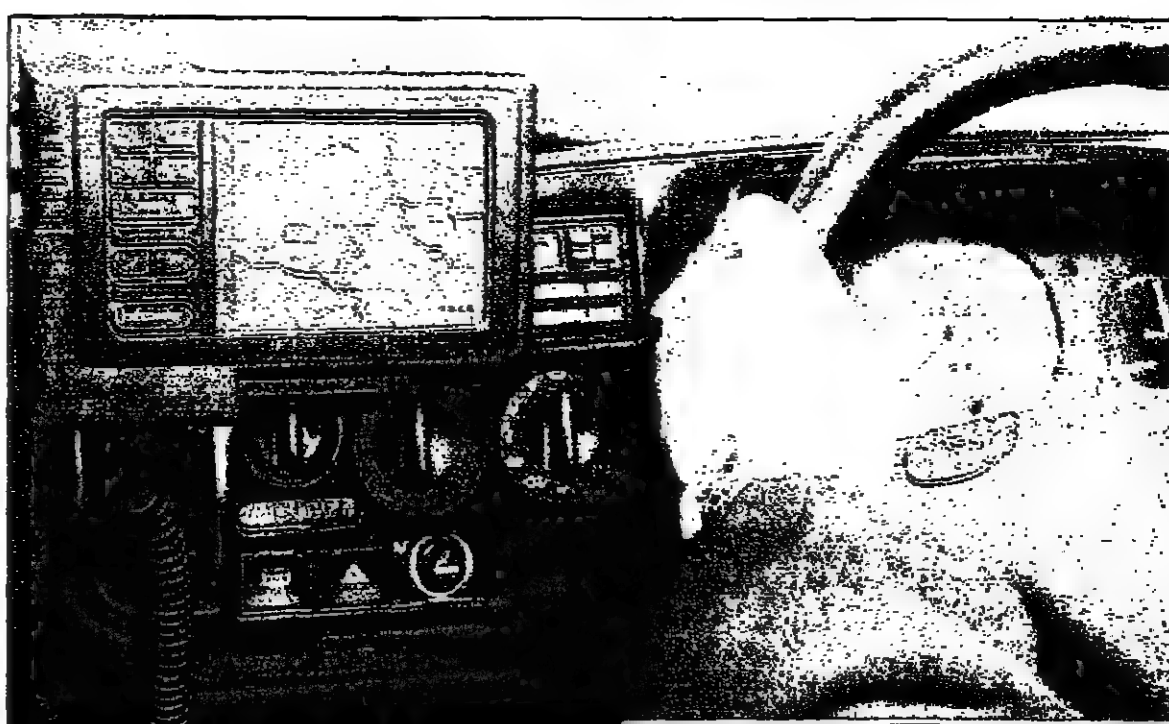
"It is a growing market, and we will see more concentration on good hi-fi systems and televisions in the future."

Few drivers understand the wonders of woofers and tweeters, nor do they want to know, according to Mr Burslem. But on the other hand, the demand for high quality reproduction of compact discs and tapes means that motorists want to be sure their equipment will work.

A key new feature to emerge in recent years is the radio data system, which actively searches for the best radio signal available to the car as it moves.

Listening to Radio 4 on a two-hour journey from London to the Midlands, for example, the tuner has to be set to three different frequency ranges. But this system has banished the need to twiddle knobs as the signal fades away, and should put a stop to the howls of anger from those anxious not to miss even a minute of *The Archers*.

KEVIN EASON



The way forward: Trafficmaster, the in-car system, is updated every three minutes, enabling drivers to plan

## Sensors will steer you past the jams

Drivers who leave a motorway at the wrong junction spend frustrating time getting back on course. Such delays can be as costly and dangerous as they are unnecessary. The technology now exists to help the business driver to avoid such mistakes and it is developing so fast that it could soon be installed in most cars for the price that many pay for in-car entertainment.

Britain has taken a lead with the development and introduction of the Trafficmaster system, which uses sensors mounted on motorway bridges and flyovers to detect traffic problems and beam the information to a dashboard screen. This enables drivers to have a constantly updated picture of traffic flow on the motorway so that they can select other routes. Drivers will be able to plan journeys missing trouble spots and avoiding stress.

The transport department licensed Trafficmaster this year after General Logistics, the developer, had operated it for an 18-month trial on motorways in the London area. The Transport and Road Research Laboratory had done extensive research and discovered from trial users how it had changed their journey patterns.

The laboratory considered the design of the display units and how easily and safely they could be read. Unlike

### Navigational aids could revolutionise route planning.

David Young reports

radio reports that can be an hour old, Trafficmaster gives real-time information.

When a bridge sensor detects traffic moving beneath it at less than 30 mph, it radios the data to a central control room in Luton, Bedfordshire, which sends messages every three minutes to the display panels.

Every sensor is shown on the map screen display as a box with a direction arrow and speed. Every box represents a two-mile stretch and tells the driver the potential length of the blockage and traffic speed.

The technology will eventually speed up information flow from control centres to the radio studio and the driver. In the end, the two systems will be complementary, radio messages providing enough information for the average driver and Trafficmaster giving an edge to the business user.

Trafficmaster is confined to the British motorways at present but new

radio technology will also be useful on cross-border journeys in Europe. Companies such as Bosch are well advanced with sophisticated radios that take the radio data system (RDS) a stage further.

RDS allows drivers to set their radios so that traffic information broadcasts automatically interrupt their chosen programme, tape or CD player. Such systems make existing broadcasts much more useful but the system being developed by Bosch would allow the information, broadcast digitally, to be stored on a memory circuit and called up when the driver wants it.

Previous messages broadcast when the car was parked can be retrieved and on the Continent the Blaupunkt Traveller system will enable drivers to hear road information in the language of their choice.

A card slotted into the radio receiver black box translates messages transmitted in a standard form. The system will also enable drivers to select information for the area in which they are travelling or over a wider area. An additional facility built in will enable a driver to key in a coordinate of his destination that sets the radio automatically to provide traffic information along the likely route.

## Dirty air cleaned in the engine

A car that removes smog from air is now here. The air emitted by the vehicle's computer-controlled engine management system is cleaner than when it was sucked in. It also causes less pollution running from New York to Los Angeles than a lawnmower cutting grass for two hours. A demonstration of Saab's Trionic engine management system and direct ignition proves that such a car scrubs clean the traffic-polluted air that it takes in.

Saab engineers plugged the exhaust from a 40-year-old two-stroke car emitting vile blue smoke straight into the air intake of a Saab 9000 fitted with the Trionic equipment.

A pollution sensor was set up in the new car's exhaust. Pollution readings were shown to be a fraction of those of the fumes being pumped in.

The Trionic system means Saab's new generation of vehicles complies with existing Californian emission levels, the toughest in the world, and with those proposed for 1999. Trionic uses a 32-bit microprocessor capable of making two million calculations a second and more powerful than the processors in the Apollo capsule that put man on the Moon.

The Trionic microprocessor controls engine combustion by simultaneously monitoring and adjusting the ignition, timing, fuel injection and turbo boost pressure hundreds of times a second.

The microchip at the heart of the system was first developed by the world's largest car maker, General

### Trionic purifier is standard in two Saab models

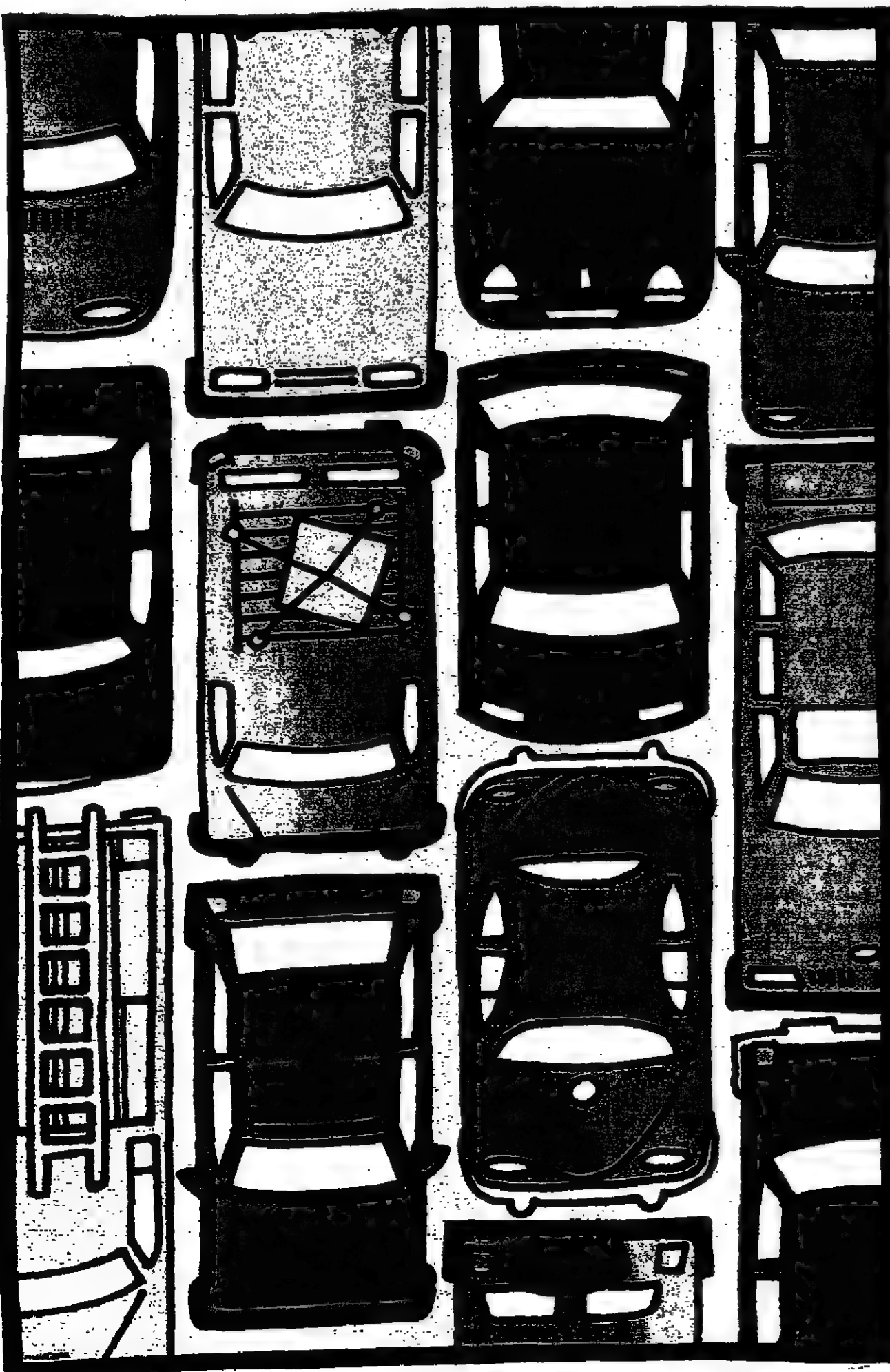
Motors of America. When GM took a 50 per cent stake in Saab in 1990 the chip became available to Saab engineers, who have advanced it significantly.

Together with Trionic Saab uses direct ignition, which gives a more reliable multi-spark at every plug. The condition within every combustion chamber is monitored for optimum performance using a "super sensor".

The engine management system is warned of misfiring so that it can alter timing, fuel injection and boost pressure to achieve best performance.

Trionic is now fitted as standard to the 1993 model year Saab 9000 CS and 9000 CD 2.3 litre turbo models.

VAUGHAN FREEMAN



## If we all drove diesel, we'd have less to fume about.

Think back to when you were last caught in that long tailback.

You, doubtless, were fuming. Unfortunately, so was your car.

Of course, the ultimate solution to air pollution would be to stop driving altogether. Given that you can't do that, you can at least drive diesel.

You see, given that Carbon Dioxide is a major contributor to the greenhouse effect, a diesel car actually emits about 20% less CO<sub>2</sub> per mile than a catalytic converted petrol car.

A diesel engine also burns fuel more efficiently than a petrol engine. That means less carbon monoxide and fewer hydrocarbons in the air.

And a more efficient engine means more miles per gallon, particularly on short

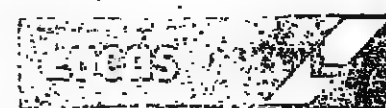
journeys around town.

For instance, on a typical urban journey of 2 miles from a cold start, a petrol car can use up to 50% more fuel than its equivalent diesel.

So why, you may well ask, hasn't everybody embraced the obvious environmental benefits of diesel in this country?

Lucas has. In fact, we've pioneered new diesel fuel injection systems for major car manufacturers which not only improve power characteristics and fuel efficiency, but also help to significantly reduce emissions.

Think about that next time you're caught in traffic. It should come as a breath of fresh air.



diesel

Lucas Automotive International Headquarters, Stratford Rd, Shirley, Solihull, West Midlands B90 4LA

The new Granada SE



Record leap earns Britain's first title at world junior athletics championships

# Smith conquers new heights for gold

FROM DAVID POWELL  
ATHLETICS CORRESPONDENT  
IN SEOUL

TWO of the world's most powerful sports officials were on the phone to each other yesterday when Steve Smith, a student from Liverpool, burst in. "I say, Mr Samaranch," Primo Nebiolo, the head of world athletics, said to the leader of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), "our high jump winner here has just jumped three centimetres more than the Olympic winner in Barcelona." Or words to that effect.

Nebiolo, president of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, was watching Smith in the world junior championships while talking shop with Juan Antonio Samaranch, the IOC president. The presidents' business was interrupted by sports talk when Smith, 19, spread his name all across the record books with a jump of 2.37 metres.

It gave him the British and Commonwealth records, a share of the world junior record and the highest clearance outdoors by any athlete in the world this year. But, most important of all, it installed Smith as world junior champion, Britain's first gold medal-winner on the last of five days' competition. "The height means a lot but the title means a lot more," Smith said. "I can't describe how I feel."

To win, Smith had to beat the Olympic bronze medal-winner, Tim Forsyth, of Australia. It was an absorbing encounter and the nerve of the young Briton in pushing the bar up to 2.33, after two failures at 2.31, was admirable, especially as similar tactics in the Olympics had failed him. In Barcelona, he missed twice at 2.31, tried 2.34 for his third attempt and was denied the silver medal when he clipped the bar with his heels. So he finished twelfth.

Undeterred, he tried again here. "It was playing on my mind that the same thing could happen but I would rather have a first-time clearance at 2.33 than a last-time clearance at 2.31," he said. Personal bests mean everything to athletes and Smith managed three in half an hour. He started the competition as a 2.31 jumper and followed his 2.33 with second-time clearances at 2.35 and 2.37. Forsyth, matching Smith in courage if not in success, moved on to 2.35 after failing once at 2.33, then, failing that, he chose 2.37 for his final attempt.

The bar went down and Smith was champion. We turned to watch him celebrate

## MEDALS

FINAL TABLE			
	G	S	B
China	8	3	3
United States	4	3	3
United Team	4	2	5
Romania	4	1	1
Kenya	3	3	3
Jamaica	3	3	3
Germany	3	3	3
Cuba	3	3	3
Brazil	3	3	3
Ethiopia	2	2	2
Tanzania	2	2	2

but there was no emotion: he was swigging a bottle of water. Equanimity gone mad? "I did not know I had won because I was not taking much notice of what he was doing," Smith said. "I was just concentrating on jumping my best."

Smith began in athletics as an 800 metres runner but "didn't enjoy it". He remembered his younger years. "As kids, we used to play 'higher-and-higher' with a rope and I used to win that." So high jump it was. Mike Holmes, his coach, who got the first hug, praised Smith's fearless, competitive nature. "I was terrified at 2.33 but I should have known," Holmes said. "Last-time clearances are a bit of a feature for him."

So Smith performed the perfect team captain's role, just as Linford Christie and Sally Gunnell had in Barcelona. His best soldier was Darren Campbell, who took his medal tally to three with a gold in the 4x100 metres relay after silvers at 100 and 200 metres. Allyn Condon, Campbell and Jamie Baulch combined on the first three legs to leave the last as a formality for Jason Ferguson. Their time, 29.12sec, was a European junior record. The quartet has now been asked to make itself available to go directly to Cuba to run for Britain in the World Cup.

It is understood that Frank Dick, Britain's chief coach, is having trouble putting together a senior squad. If the juniors go, they want to go as a job lot. "We would prefer to run as a team," Baulch said. A relay team without Christie? Surely not.

Results, page 33



Victory parade: Smith enjoys a lap of honour after his victory in the high jump in Seoul yesterday

## McColgan returns in emphatic style

LIZ McColgan took the first steps on the road to Atlanta in Tyneside yesterday when she won at the inaugural world half-marathon championships, staged in conjunction with the Great North Run, in a time of 1hr 8min 53sec.

But while the performance showed that her long-term potential lies on the road,

specifically the marathon, McColgan has no intention of abandoning the track until after the 1996 Olympic Games.

McColgan, 28, said: "Women don't reach their peak until they are 30 or 32, so why move up from the 10,000 metres when I have not reached my peak?"

Blood tests taken after McColgan returned from the Olympics showed that she had been suffering from anaemia when she finished fifth in Spain. "It wasn't the real Liz McColgan you saw in Barcelona," she said.

"It was the worst I have ever felt. At least this means the problem has been diagnosed and sorted out. I am eager to prove a point," she said. Her next opportunity will be over the full marathon distance in Tokyo, on November 15.

Despite the withdrawal of Jill Hunter, with a leg problem, the British women still took silver medals. The men also won silver, behind the Kenyans, for whom Benson Masya set a world-best time of 1hr 24sec.

RESULTS: Women: 1, E McColgan (GB), 1hr 8min 53sec; 2, M Ferguson (GB), 1hr 9min 24sec; 3, R Munnings (GB), 1hr 9min 32sec; 4, A Cullen (GB), 1hr 10min 25sec; 5, P Taylor (GB), 1hr 10min 28sec; 6, J Morris (GB), 1hr 10min 30sec; 7, J Lewis (GB), 1hr 10min 31sec; 8, J Morris (GB), 1hr 10min 31sec; 9, J Morris (GB), 1hr 10min 31sec; 10, J Morris (GB), 1hr 10min 31sec; 11, J Morris (GB), 1hr 10min 31sec; 12, J Morris (GB), 1hr 10min 31sec; 13, J Morris (GB), 1hr 10min 31sec; 14, J Morris (GB), 1hr 10min 31sec; 15, J Morris (GB), 1hr 10min 31sec; 16, J Morris (GB), 1hr 10min 31sec; 17, J Morris (GB), 1hr 10min 31sec; 18, J Morris (GB), 1hr 10min 31sec; 19, J Morris (GB), 1hr 10min 31sec; 20, J Morris (GB), 1hr 10min 31sec; 21, J Morris (GB), 1hr 10min 31sec; 22, J Morris (GB), 1hr 10min 31sec; 23, J Morris (GB), 1hr 10min 31sec; 24, J Morris (GB), 1hr 10min 31sec; 25, J Morris (GB), 1hr 10min 31sec; 26, J Morris (GB), 1hr 10min 31sec; 27, J Morris (GB), 1hr 10min 31sec; 28, J Morris (GB), 1hr 10min 31sec; 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## Wigan slow to lay Belle Vue bogey

## Wakefield force champions to pull out all stops

Wakefield Trinity..... 14  
Wigan..... 19

By Christopher Irvine

WIGAN stumbled to victory yesterday at Belle Vue, where the champions had suffered three defeats in the past four seasons. For two hesitant periods in either half, they looked like extending that rare pool record at the ground.

Virtually all the pressure on Wigan was self-inflicted, a shoddiness that seems to have crept into their last few matches this season. Having seemingly steadied their nerves after a jittery opening half an hour, they hauled themselves into the lead after being eight points down, but came within a hair's breadth of throwing it

all away in a frantic last ten minutes.

Wakefield Trinity's challenge sprang back to life when the Wigan line failed to move up and collar David Jones on the right wing. Eying the gap, he chipped into space, only to be hauled back from behind without the ball by Dean Bell. The referee sent Bell to the sin-bin and awarded a penalty try.

At 18-14, Wigan's 12 men clung on to deny Wakefield their first Stanes Bitter championship win. Hampson's tap tackle prevented Mason from scoring his second try, and Signal's kick just ran beyond Jones across the dead-ball line before Hampson sealed victory with a dropped goal from the final kick of the game.

The match was so riddled

with handling errors that neither side was able to impose their will. Apart from Crompton's intuition in the pack, and the room created by the driving bursts of Skerrett and Platt, Wigan fired intermittently, and then with little genuine authority.

In his first game for the club, Andrew Farrar, the Australian centre, from Western Suburbs, appeared a disinterested party in the unfamiliar position of stand-off half, in contrast to Darren Fritz, Wakefield's Australian newcomer in the second row, whose bulldozing runs in the first half gave heart to a side missing four regulars because of injury.

A delayed start because of people still packing the tight ground, and the continued absence of three of their own through injury, affected Wigan more. Twice Betts spilled vital passes, and when Bell and Panapa failed to clear the ball, Nigel Bell quickly swung the play cross-field to send Mason squeezing between his markers.

Skerrett's high tackle on Webster gifted Benson a simple goal midway through the half, but Wigan scored soon afterwards when Crompton's alert thinking at the play-the-ball was not spotted by Benson and Wilson, who watched the hooker dart over.

Skerrett's second-half try and grubber kick for Platt to score effectively settled the issue, but Wigan will have to tighten up their game for Friday's visit by Widnes.

WAKEFIELD TRINITY: Try: Mason, penalty by: Goss. Benson (8). Wigan: Try: Crompton, Skerrett, Platt, Skerrett (4). Dropped goal: Hampson. Wigan: Try: Crompton, Skerrett, Platt, Skerrett (4). Dropped goal: Hampson.

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# Late escape cannot disguise decline in English game

LEEDS, the league champions, who are now six matches without a victory, managed to escape defeat at The Dell with a 1-1 draw against Southampton in an exceptional match. The degree of technical limitation among almost half the players on the field, many being paid more than, say, the country's most accomplished brain surgeons, was depressing.

Never mind that I am saying so. Ian Branfoot, the Southampton manager, said as much in the day's programme: "Until there is a real revolution in the English

approach to the game, the standard of play will continue to decline." Seldom can the decline have been more apparent, with many players unable to pass the ball from A to B, when under no pressure, so that it might be played first time by a colleague.

At times on Saturday, you could have been watching volleyball, so often was the ball in the air. There were occasions when it was headed five times consecutively, so it was ironic to watch half a dozen ground staff with forks meticulously attending at half-time to minor imperfections in the turf.

More physical energy and the crowd's largely unrewarded but spontaneous enthusiasm for the game, including a noisy contingent from Leeds, were the match's only saving graces.

Technical incompetence, in my opinion, led to the serious injury after 20 minutes of Richard Hall, the Southampton central defender, who needed eight stitches in a head wound when attempting to head the ball simultaneously with his right-back, Jason Dodd.

It says much about the administration of the national game, spending millions as it



DAVID MILLER  
Chief Sports Correspondent

does on second-rate clothes, that it needed several minutes to summon a stretcher for Hall, eventually two spirited St John Ambulance ladies hollering unevenly onto the pitch with the sad item in a scene reminiscent of the *Carry On* films. It was that kind of match.

Strangeness of the play, given the absence of accuracy, was that Branfoot and his opposite number, Howard Wilkinson, chose to play Le Tissier and McAllister, two of the few real footballers on view, on the flanks of midfield where their skills were less involved in the unedifying central wrestling match for possession of the ball.

It was from a rare moment of serious intervention by Le Tissier that Southampton took the lead five minutes before half-time. His swinging cross-field ball, threaded from the left through the Leeds rearguard, reached Groves, who was cutting in from the opposite flank. Side-stepping the challenge from Dorigo, Groves neatly slipped the ball beyond Lukic just inside the right-hand post.

McAllister and the veteran Strachan were, at times, little more than observers on the fringes of the Leeds midfield, where the engine room was manned by Batty and Speed.

Come to think of it, this is the most apposite collective title for a contemporary English midfielder pair. They and the likes of Hurlock are today's athletic prototyp.

Southampton continued after half-time to have the better of a match barely worth the spectators' money, let alone the players' wages. Dixon lumbered about the field missing or merely failing to recognise openings created by his colleagues. Leeds, still suffering from their severe midweek reverse in Stuttgart, offered little threat.

Near the finish, Le Tissier went close to putting South-

ampton further ahead with a cunning, low free kick, Lukic reaching the ball late, and, a couple of minutes later, Leeds were level, somewhat luckily. A corner was beaten out and the ball fell for Speed to hook it home. Flowers then had to turn a drive by McAllister over the bar but those who care went home wondering just what will become of the English game.

SOUTHAMPTON: T. Flowers, J. Dodd, F. Hurlock, R. Hall (captain), K. Moore, M. Le Tissier, N. Benger, K. Dixon, D. Speedie, P. Groves (sub: N. Maddison). LEEDS: J. Lukic, D. Westhead (captain), C. Hurlock, D. Batty, C. Strachan, C. Whitham, G. Simpson, S. Hooge (sub: S. Salari), L. Chapman, G. McAllister, G. Raftery. A. B. Rush.

Liverpool bow to the inevitable as former Anfield favourites combine to inspire Villa

## Saunders turns screws on Souness

Aston Villa ..... 4  
Liverpool ..... 2

By Peter Ball

FOOTBALL managers talk about "the immutable law of the ex". Judging by his expression, Graeme Souness had an earthier word for it as he stalked out of a press conference at Villa Park on Saturday after being asked whether it was inevitable that Dean Saunders would score against Liverpool.

With two goals against the club he had left only ten days earlier, in an electric atmosphere generated by the Premier League's largest crowd to date, Souness, inevitably, was the focus of attention, even though he was not the only Liverpool old boy to enjoy the afternoon. In quieter fashion, Houghton and Staunton both made their own points to Souness.

The Liverpool manager would have been even more discomfited if he had stayed long enough to hear Saunders's description of his first two goals for Villa, and his bubbling recognition that his luck had suddenly changed for the better.

"Both went through the keeper's legs," Saunders confessed. "I've been in those situations all season and they've been hitting the post and bouncing away. It's a change of luck. Today, every time I got near the posts, I thought I was going to score."

As important as his goals, first impressions suggested that Villa's more headlong style, with the ball played into space for him to run on to, is much more likely to exploit his assets than Liverpool's more measured passes to feet.

His two goals made the point. Saunders is turning in the promising Froggatt, excellent early career and getting free to drive home his second — and Villa's third — off James's legs from Houghton's pass.

It was made even more strongly by an exhilarating 30-yard burst, culminating in a fierce shot just over the angle, and an explosive surge past Wright for a shot that flew away off the post.

By then, his marker, Liverpool's new signing, Torben Piechnik, must have wondered what he had let himself in for.

Villa were running away with the game, taking complete control once Houghton's pass and Parker's misjudged shot allowed Dalian Atkinson to put them ahead nine minutes into the second half.

Saunders and Atkinson combined for Parker to put them 4-1 up as Wright erred. The first and third goals came from mistakes by our young boys," Souness said, "the fourth came from a mistake by an English international."

"We want five," the Villa fans chanted. Instead, Rosenthal had the last word, enabling Liverpool to end with a respectable margin of defeat.

They deserved no less. Had Rosenthal shown more accuracy earlier instead of staking a claim for the miss of the season by hitting the bar from inside of goal after rounding Spink, it might have been a different story as Liverpool controlled a poor first half.

Ron Atkinson, the Villa manager, was delighted with Saunders — "If he scores as many goals for me as he did for Liverpool then I will be well pleased," he said — but he also had some sympathy for Liverpool.

"They gave us more problems than anybody else this season but it wasn't really Liverpool anyway. I'd hate to see what state we'd be in without five of our best players."

Some consolation for Souness at last. ASTON VILLA: M. Bork, E. Berris, S. Staunton, S. Taylor, P. McGrath, K. Richardson, R. Houghton, G. Parker, D. Saunders, D. Atkinson. LIVERPOOL: D. James, T. Piechnik, D. Barnes, S. Nicol, J. Redknapp, M. Wright, R. Rosenthal, M. Maher, C. Hutchinson, J. McMillan, R. Poyton.



Transferring allegiances: Saunders leaves Wright sprawling as he scores Villa's second goal on Saturday

## Graham saddened at his sacrifice of skill

Sheffield United ..... 1  
Arsenal ..... 1

By Ian Sims

AT THE end of a week when the subject of the demands made of the English footballer was in vogue, George Graham entered the debate with the minimum of reluctance.

In attempting to explain why his team had failed to produce a more telling performance against opponents of immense spirit but only limited

ability, Graham expounded a variety of theories all of which were linked by the common theme of an excessive and unsympathetic domestic programme.

Eighteen minutes from the end of a poor game, at a point when Sheffield United's slender advantage gave every indication of proving decisive, Graham had replaced Merson and Linington with Lingham and Platt.

It proved effective. Graham admitted that he was deeply saddened to have had to

withdraw arguably his two most skilful players in order to help salvage a draw.

"Yes, I was sad to take the two of them off but I am a realist," he said. "I am not making any apologies for my action because my judgment was proved right in the end."

"It is all a question of balance between skill and grit. All managers want to see their sides play attractive football but they also want to stay in a job. We are sacrificing the product for finance. We have got tired players in this coun-

try and that is sad for me and sad for the national manager."

United's reluctance to pursue a second goal was punished in the 85th minute when Wright scrambled home in somewhat fortuitous fashion to cancel out Whitehouse's proficient finish three minutes after the interval.

SHEFFIELD UNITED: A. Kelly, K. Gage, T. Cowen, G. Graham, B. Gayle, J. Berris, C. Bradshaw, P. Rogers, A. Liddington, B. Clarke, D. Whitehouse. ARSENAL: S. Swales, L. Dixon, N. Winterburn, P. Parry, S. Bould, A. Adams, J. Jensen, J. Wright, A. Smith, P. Merson (sub: M. Preece), A. Linington (sub: A. Lingham). Referee: R. Davies.

## Norwich's quality illustrated by lengthening lead

Norwich City ..... 1  
Sheffield Wednesday ..... 0

By Peter Robinson

NOBODY could accuse Norwich of being stealthy — they are far too amiable and admirable a side for that — yet while Blackburn Rovers' bank balance and Liverpool's injury list have dominated the back pages, the unsung Canaries from East Anglia have taken a four-point lead at the top of the FA Premier League. If only for sticking to their principles and playing the game to entertain as well as to win, it is no more than they deserve.

They got there courtesy of a deceptively easy victory at Carrow Road on Saturday, brushing aside a weakened Sheffield Wednesday with a flourish. Understandably, Norwich's players and public alike then settled back a little to savour the moment. Realising that their pole position is probably only temporary, all wanted to make the most of it before the bigger boys muscle in.

"The joke in the dressing room is that we are not only leading, we are pulling away," Rob Newman, the match-winner, reported afterwards. How long can it last? "Who knows? Eventually, we will have a sticky patch as all teams do but, hopefully, we can make the most of this while we can."

In the meantime, few would begrudge Norwich and Newman their smiles. The general malaise in the national game has clearly not yet reached Norfolk and City lead the league on merit.

One of the reasons for that is Newman. He is that unusual figure, a quality utility player. Signed as a central defender from Bristol City, he played in midfield last season and now, in a squad thinned by injuries, is filling the breach up front. Admirably.

Alongside him, Robins, the

former Manchester United prodigy, has been a revelation. He was condemned as simply a penalty area predator at Old Trafford; not true. His running is tireless, his passing subtle and his first touch clean and sure. Clinical finishing simply completes the package.

However, though there was scarcely a weakness to be seen anywhere in the Norwich 11, this was Newman's day. He had a goal disallowed after nine minutes for a questionable offside decision, then put the home side ahead on the stroke of half-time with a powerful header after Robins, despite the attentions of two defenders, had hooked in a wicked cross from the left.

Norwich duly went on to dominate the second half and should have extended their lead. Wednesday, though, struggled. The absence of seven regulars didn't help and when Francis limped off early in the second half, their chances dipped even further. When the end came and defeat was confirmed, they had no complaints.

NORWICH CITY: S. Goss, J. Chatterhouse, M. Brown, I. Bunterworth, C. Sutton, D. Meggin, I. Crook, R. Newman, M. Robins, J. Goss, D. Phillips. SHEFFIELD WEDNESDAY: C. Woods, J. Hewitt, N. Westwood, C. Palmer, P. Sharpe, A. Anderson, D. Wright, C. Wastall, M. Wright, C. Bell-Wilson, T. Francis (sub: N. Francis). Referee: R. Davis.

## Lake relies on surgery

PAUL Lake, the Manchester City and England under-21 midfielder player, has flown to Los Angeles for an operation aimed at saving his career. The operation involves the removal of a cruciate ligament and its replacement by an Achilles tendon from a deceased donor.

Peter Reid, the City manager, said: "The procedure sounds a bit bizarre but the most important part is that it works."

### WEEKEND FOOTBALL RESULTS AND TABLES

Premier League			Barclays League			Second division			Third division			Non-League			S and Q Scottish League			First division			Weekend statistics																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
VILLA	(1)	2	BARNSLEY	(1)	2	BLACKPOOL	(1)	2	BARNET	(1)	2	ALTRINCHAM	(1)	2	BOSWORTH	(1)	2	CYGBRIST	(1)	2	FOR THE second successive week, the	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs	Lps	FAs



## Tottenham display strong spirit

## Giggs underlines his burgeoning value to Ferguson

Tottenham Hotspur.....1  
Manchester United.....1

By Clive White

AS TOTENHAM and Manchester United know to their cost, genius has a nasty habit of being prematurely lost to the game. That may explain why Alex Ferguson has gone to such great lengths to see that Ryan Giggs's career is given every chance to reach its full glory.

The United manager, will, however, need to have Giggs's interests very much at heart if he is to carry out his promise to rest the awesomely talented young Welshman on and off throughout the winter that lies ahead.

Giggs made it perfectly plain at White Hart Lane on Saturday, during a bewitching first-half performance, that United will leave him out at their peril.

Ferguson must have regretted omitting Giggs last Wednesday from the UEFA Cup tie

against Torpedo Moscow, all the more so when it was brought to his attention that Giggs could have been selected as one of the "assimilated" players. He might just have been the one to find the combination to unlock that Russian safe as he did a Tottenham defence which proved almost as foolproof.

Ferguson tried to comfort himself with the thought that at least Giggs benefited from a week's uninterrupted coaching. "At the moment, he's fresh but, once the winter comes, you're really looking to rest him," Ferguson said. "If you're going to coach young players, that's the time to do it. In the winter, they don't grow as players with the heavy grounds."

Poor Austin, the young Tottenham right back, must have wished that Giggs on Saturday. Whether Giggs or Austin had possession, Giggs never gave the former Southend United defender a moment's respite. It was as if 45 harrowing

minutes eventually took their toll when Austin slipped as he chested down Schmeichel's huge clearance. Giggs was on to the mistake in a flash, drawing the goalkeeper before slotting home from an angle that would have been too fine for most players to calculate.

Doug Livermore, the Tottenham chief coach and once the Wales coach, remarked that Giggs reminded him of Rush in the way that he pressed defenders into errors. Encouragingly, Tottenham made even fewer after half-time, when Tuttle replaced Austin.

In spite of an lengthening injury list that could leave them short of able-bodied players for the Coca-Cola Cup tie against Brentford tonight and Gascoigne's comeback match with Lazio in Rome on Wednesday, Tottenham's spirit is in good health.

Ferguson conceded that they were well worth the point they won when the United defence was breached, for the first time in more than 10½ hours, in the 52nd minute.

For once, the extrovert goalkeeping style of Schmeichel — "he likes diving about," Ferguson said — may have told against him when he committed himself to a cross from Sheringham and left Durie with an easy target.

TOTENHAM HOTSPUR: I. Walker, D. Austin (sub: D. Tuttle), P. van den Hauwe, A. Gray (sub: J. Harewood), J. Curran, R. Maddison, S. Sedgley, G. Tuttle, A. Turner, E. Sheringham, P. Allen. MANCHESTER UNITED: P. Schmeichel, D. Irwin, C. Beckford, S. Bruce, D. Ferguson, G. Pellister, A. Kanchelskis (sub: D. Waddock), P. Price, S. McClary, M. Hughes, R. Giggs. Referee: R. G. Hoopes.

## Beardsley ruled out

PETER Beardsley's hopes of winning a recall to the England international squad were dashed yesterday when he was informed by a medical specialist that he faces at least four weeks out of football because of injury (Ian Ross writes).

It had been expected that Beardsley would be included in the squad for the World Cup qualifying game against

Norway at Wembley on October 14 after settling his differences with Graham Taylor, the England manager, last week.

But Beardsley sustained a hamstring injury during Everton's 2-0 defeat by Crystal Palace at Goodison Park on Saturday and will not be able to resume playing until late October.



Forward progress: Giggs beats the Tottenham defence on Saturday

## Cox savours rare point as Derby look spent force

West Ham United.....1  
Derby County.....1

By Louise Taylor

ARTHUR Cox must be a worried man. After spending £9 million on players this year, Derby County are bottom of the first division without a win, having collected only three points from seven games. At Upton Park yesterday, they were extremely lucky to collect the third.

Craig Short, Cox's £2.5 million acquisition from Notts County, could have been forgiven for regretting his decision to plump for Derby rather than Blackburn Rovers. The central defender did not have the best game of his career — Short has some way to go before he can be compared with his idol, Alan Hansen — but was unquestionably the best member of a back line which featured Andy Comyn playing out of position at right back.

Their frequent disarray was not helped by Taylor, deputising for the suspended Sutton in the Derby goal, who seemed happier punching when he should have been catching.

Derby supporters who remember the 1970s and defenders of the calibre of Colin Todd and Roy McFarland must have shuddered at a string of errors which, somehow, West Ham failed to capitalise on. Instead, in the 34th minute, it was Derby who, against the run of play, took the lead.

Cox's lack of a midfield ball-winner had limited Derby's attacking scope, but the richly-talented Kison still managed to peel off his marker and play a delightful ball to Simpson. His shot was blocked by

Thomas, but the defender's attempted clearance struck Mikosko's back and rebounded into the net.

Part of the credit should go to Gabbiadini — later substituted — for the manner in which he harassed Thomas. That apart, Gabbiadini cut a sorry, solitary figure. The £1.2 million forward has been criticised but, to be fair to him, nobody is supplying the short, quick passes which paved the way for his frequent goals for Sunderland. He appeared miscast by Cox as a target-man, wasting energy in attempting to win and hold up the ball.

If the afternoon offered a false image of Gabbiadini, West Ham's first-half performance also suggested that they were imposters of the team which had scored eight goals in the past eight days and was reputed to be playing its sweetest passing game of old. It was more like head tennis. Yet, off-day or not, West Ham still found a way through the Derby defence a minute after half-time.

Familiar confusion resulted from a corner, and Morley, who is transfer-listed, had the scouts sitting up and taking note when he turned beautifully before beating Taylor from close range.

From then on it was mostly West Ham. The mystery was how they failed to find a winner, with Clive Allen's shot against a post probably the best in a catalogue of chances.

At this rate, Cox will be hard-pressed to keep the likes of Kison.

WEST HAM UNITED: L. Mikosko, T. Broadbent, M. Thomas, S. Morris, A. Morley, M. Allen, M. Robinson (sub: M. Smith), P. Butler, T. Morley, C. Allen, N. Koon. DERBY COUNTY: M. Taylor, A. Comyn, M. Forsyth, C. Short, D. Waddock, M. Pemberton, T. Sutton, P. Kison, M. Colquhoun, S. Taylor, D. Summerville, P. Williams (sub: S. Coleman), P. Simpson. Referee: I. Humeby.

## Penney retrieves draw for Oxford

Swindon Town.....2  
Oxford United.....2

By a Correspondent

IT MAY not rank among the country's great football rivalries but, for those in the Thames valley, a meeting between Swindon and Oxford ranks as one of the highlights of the season. At the County Ground yesterday, the two sides provided a match worthy of the occasion.

The honours, ultimately were shared, but it was Oxford who will have been more satisfied with their afternoon's work. A battling performance reaped its reward when, with just six minutes left, David Penney scored their second equaliser of the day to earn a point. For Swindon, it was a case of "Here we go again"; it was the sixth time this season they have conceded a goal in the last ten minutes of a game.

The home side had taken the lead in the 42nd minute through Ling, who could have doubled the advantage five minutes into the second half only to miss from close range. Melville levelled the scores only for Taylor, meeting Hoddle's cross, to restore Swindon's advantage. Oxford, however, finished in the ascendancy and may have earned their first victory at the County Ground for 19 years.

SWINDON TOWN: P. Doherty, D. Kershaw, P. Bostin, G. Hoddle, C. Colquhoun, S. Taylor, M. Heward, J. Moncur, C. Maskell, M. Ling, D. Melville. OXFORD UNITED: P. Koon, G. Smith, M. Ford, M. Lewis, C. Evans, A. Melville, J. Magilton, J. Broadbent, D. Penney, J. Durkin, C. Allen, N. Koon. Referee: K. Cooper.

## Runaway Newcastle in no mood to ease up

By Louise Taylor

WHO can catch Newcastle United? The question dominates the first division after Kevin Keegan's side recorded its seventh successive league win by beating Bristol City 5-0 at St James' Park on Saturday.

Once again, the gates were packed well before 3pm as close on 30,000 saw City crushed. Those supporters from Bristol congregated on the Leazes End must have wished they had been locked out as they saw City increase their goals against total by ten — they lost their last home game 5-1 to West Ham United — in the space of four days. Not the sort of record their manager, Denis Smith, will want to encourage.

Newcastle's success dictates that these are not good days to be a Sunderland supporter. Last season's FA Cup finalists have managed to score only

three League goals in six games and are fifth bottom after a 2-1 defeat at Cambridge United. It now seems a question of when, and not if, Malcolm Crosby, their manager, will part company with the club.

Neil Warnock is another manager on a sticky wicket after Notts County's 6-0 defeat at Millwall — where Mick McCarthy is doing an excellent job on limited resources. The scale of County's humiliation highlighted just why Warnock was so reluctant to sell Craig Short, his central defender, to Derby County for £2.5 million last week.

Rumours have connected Warnock with Sunderland but the capture of Bryan Robson, the Manchester United captain, is regarded as the coup Sunderland require to rival Keegan's appointment.

## THE TIMES TABLE OF THE FA PREMIER LEAGUE

Widly chg	P	Pts	Goal diff	W (H-A)	D (H-A)	L (H-A)	For (H-A)	Agst (H-A)	Leading scorers	Offences S-O Bkg	Home attn 92-3	% chg 91-2	Recent form	Next match
1 (0) Norwich	9	22	+7	7 (4-3)	1 (1-0)	1 (0-1)	18 (8-10)	11 (3-3)	Robins 6, Phillips 5	- 2	13,847	-0.1	www	Coventry (a Sat)
2 (0) Blackburn	9	18	+7	5 (3-2)	3 (0-3)	1 (1-0)	15 (6-7)	8 (4-4)	Shearer 6	2 10	17,907	+5.9	dw	Oldham (h Sat)
3 (+2) Coventry	8	18	+4	6 (2-4)	0 (0-0)	2 (2-0)	10 (3-7)	6 (4-2)	Williams 4	- 4	14,033	+1.1	www	Nottm For (a Sat)
4 (-1) Man Utd	9	17	+4	5 (2-3)	2 (1-1)	2 (1-1)	11 (4-7)	7 (4-3)	Hughes 3	- 5	31,159	-30.7	dw	QPR (h Sat)
5 (-1) QPR	9	16	+4	4 (2-2)	4 (3-1)	1 (0-1)	13 (3-9)	9 (3-9)	Ford 4, Sinton 3	- 15	13,503	-0.7	dw	Man Utd (a Sat)
6 (0) Middlesbrough	8	14	+6	4 (2-4)	2 (1-1)	2 (2-2)	16 (10-6)	10 (3-7)	Wilkinson 5, Wright 3	- 7	15,863	+7.9	dw	A Villa (h Sat)
7 (+2) A Villa	9	13	+4	3 (2-1)	4 (2-2)	2 (1-1)	14 (10-4)	10 (7-3)	Alderson, Parker 4	- 6	24,231	-2.4	dw	Middlesbrough (a Sat)
8 (+5) Chelsea	9	12	+1	3 (1-2)	3 (2-1)	3 (1-2)	13 (4-6)	12 (4-6)	Hartford 5	- 9	21,258	+13.8	dw	Nottm For (h Sat)
9 (-2) Ipswich	9	12	0	2 (1-1)	6 (3-3)	1 (0-1)	12 (6-6)	12 (5-7)	Wark 3	- 10	16,753	+17.4	dw	Sheff Utd (h Sat)
(+3) Everton	9	12	0	3 (1-2)	3 (2-1)	3 (2-1)	10 (2-8)	10 (5-6)	Beardsley 3	- 2	23,248	+0.4	dw	Leeds (a Sat)
11 (+6) Oldham	9	11	+1	2 (2-0)	5 (2-3)	2 (1-1)	18 (12-6)	17 (9-8)	Sharp 4	- 8	11,789	-21.9	dw	Blackburn (a Sat)
(-1) Leeds	9	11	+1	2 (2-0)	5 (2-3)	2 (0-2)	15 (10-5)	14 (4-10)	Carlson 6, Chapman 4	- 10	27,779	-5.7	dw	Everton (h Sat)
(-3) Man City	9	11	+1	3 (1-2)	2 (2-0)	4 (2-2)	11 (7-4)	10 (7-3)	White 7, Vokic 2	1 9	24,521	-11.4	dw	Arsenal (a Mon)
14 (-3) Arsenal	9	11	0	3 (2-1)	2 (0-2)	4 (2-2)	11 (6-5)	11 (6-5)	Wright 5	- 17	24,214	-24.1	dw	Man City (h Mon)
15 (+1) Tottenham	9	10	-5	2 (2-0)	4 (2-2)	3 (1-2)	8 (7-1)	13 (6-7)	Durie 3, Sheringham 2	1 9	26,351	-5.1	dw	Sheff Wed (a Sun)
16 (-2) Sheff Wed	9	9	-3	2 (1-1)	3 (1-2)	4 (2-1)	11 (6-6)	14 (6-6)	Hirst 5	- 6	26,501	-10.3	dw	Tottenham (h Sun)
17 (-2) Liverpool	9	9	-4	2 (2-0)	3 (1-2)	4 (1-3)	11 (5-6)	15 (5-10)	Walters 3, Molby 2	- 10	33,073	-5.0	dw	Wimbledon (h Sat)
18 (+3) C Palace	9	8	-3	1 (0-1)	5 (3-2)	3 (1-2)	12 (7-6)	15 (8-7)	Armstrong 4	1 6	13,587	-22.9	dw	Soton (h Sat)
19 (-1) Sheff Utd	9	8	-6	2 (2-0)	2 (2-0)	5 (1-4)	9 (6-3)	15 (6-6)	Deane 4	- 15	21,188	-4.1	dw	Ipswich (a Sat)
20 (-1) Southampton	9	7	-4	1 (1-0)	4 (2-2)	4 (2-2)	7 (4-3)	11 (5-6)	Le Tissier 6	1 11	15,727	+11.8	dw	C Palace (a Sat)
21 (-1) Wimbledon	9	6	-4	1 (1-0)	3 (1-2)	5 (2-3)	9 (5-4)	13 (7-6)	Holdsworth 3	1 9	6,490	-6.0	dw	Liverpool (a Sat)
22 (0) Nottm For	7	3	-11	1 (1-0)	0 (0-0)	6 (2-4)	7 (2-6)	18 (4-14)	Bennister 4	- 5	19,717	-16.9	dw	Coventry (h Sat)

TRANSFERS: Torben Piechnik (Liverpool) from FC Copenhagen, £250,000; Lee Richardson (Aberdeen) from Blackburn, £152,575. LOANS: Andrew Tillson (QPR) to Grimsby; Gerry Peyton (Everton) to Brentford; Scott Houghton, Paul Moran (Tottenham) to Cambridge Utd; Nick Reid (Blackburn) to Bristol City; Alec Chamberlain (Luton) to Chelsea.

□ All statistics refer to Premier League clubs only

## Stoke's strengths have narrow edge over Albion's artistry

By Keith Blackmore

BROADSWORD overcame rapier at the Victoria Ground on Saturday when Stoke City beat West Bromwich Albion 4-3 in a match that provided rich entertainment for a crowd of 18,764, the biggest in the second division this season.

It was the first defeat for Albion, the division's leaders who have delighted spectators home and away with a swashbuckling style introduced by their manager, Ossie Ardiles. But it would be unfair to cast Stoke, with their emphasis on hard work and

organisation, in the role of mere artisans.

So much had been made of Ardiles's approach — as if nobody had ever played the passing game in the lower divisions before — that Lou Macari, the Stoke manager said with feeling that he thought success had less to do with style and tailoring the team's approach to the strengths of the players available.

He returned to his theme after what was only his team's second league win of the season. "We kept going today," he said. "We were a bit limited at times but if there

## SECOND AND THIRD DIVISIONS

had been a lack of endeavour, we would not have won. We did win, didn't we? I think we finished ahead but it was all happening so fast."

Macari knew who had won all right. But confusion would have been understandable after a game in which the lead changed four times. Albion began the excitement, against the run of play, in the 27th minute. The unfortunate Parks, making his first appearance in the Stoke goal, misjudged a routine clearance

straight to Taylor, of all people, and the leading scorer in the division ran it straight back past him.

Stoke replied with goals 30 seconds either side of the interval. Foley, who had earlier hit a post, made the most of a mix-up between Bradley and Raven to chip neatly over Taylor, then Russell thumped home a deflected cross from Stein.

Albion, despite having lost both full backs to injury, struck back in the 71st minute when Fereday's cross was met by Taylor, whose header was his tenth goal of the season. Two minutes later,

Taylor's beautifully timed pass allowed Garner to put Albion back in front with a powerful cross-shot.

That should have been the killing thrust but Stoke refused to go quietly. Russell pounced on an error by Hackett, rounded Taylor, and made it 3-3, then with five minutes left swung over a corner from which Cranston crashed in the winner via the bar.

There were seven bookings too, three for Stoke, but Macari was not complaining. "It would be difficult to get a better game here this season," he said.

Swansea City made ground with a 2-1 at Huddersfield and in the third division, the leaders, York City, disposed of Colchester United without difficulty to maintain their four-point advantage over Barnet, who beat Hereford United, also by 2-0. Scunthorpe, who reached the play-offs last season, held Crewe Alexandra to a 3-3 draw but failed to lift themselves off the foot of the league.

STOKE CITY: A. Parks, J. Butler, G. Hareby, J. Cranston, W. Overton, I. Sandford, S. Foley, P. Warr, M. Stein, W. Beggs, K. Russell. WEST BROMWICH ALBION: S. Naylor, S. Colclough (sub: G. Hareby), S. Lavelle (sub: W. Fereday), D. Bradley, P. Raven, C. Shephard, S. Garner, I. Hamilton, R. Taylor, B. McNulty, G. Roberts. Referee: E. Pinner.

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LOOKS p5

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our Ally — the  
Capellino  
story

# LIFE & TIMES

MONDAY SEPTEMBER 21 1992

EDUCATION p7

As simple as  
ABC —  
teaching  
English



## Turn on, tune in, and drop off

Why the alarm  
bells ring at

Channel 4's new  
breakfast show

When Channel 4's new breakfast television show, *The Big Breakfast*, starts next Monday, the directors would do well to remember just how fraught the business can be. "Who will do the washing up?" cried the newspapers when breakfast television started in this country in 1977. But there were plenty of volunteers at the sink as Yorkshire Television's experiment attracted between 100,000 and 150,000 viewers out of a possible nine million. But once the franchise for breakfast television was up for grabs in 1980, the queue stretched round the block. Among the contenders were Hughie Green, Ned Sherrin, Tim Rice, Alan Whicker, Jonathan Dimbleby and Mike Brearley. Ladbroke put Peter Jay's TV-am down as 7-2 outsiders. Mr Jay had "the Big Five" behind, or rather in front of him: Anna Ford, Angela Rippon, David Frost, Michael Parkinson and, er, the other one — Robert Kee. Mr Frost promised sexual chemistry between the pre-



Bob Geldof: he will talk to "world figures"

senter (a notion which drew this response from BBC Breakfast Time's Frank Bough: "I say, steady on I am a married man, you know"). Despite the big five, the sexual chemistry and the funny-looking building in north London, the BBC's rival programme nearly blew TV-am out of the water. Within two months of the launch, Mr Bough and Selina Scott were attracting up to three and a half million viewers to TV-am's 300,000. Mr Jay and most of the Big Five were replaced by a small furry puppet called Roland Rat. By August 1983, TV-am had overtaken the BBC in the ratings battle.

The *Big Breakfast* will now have to contend with a BBC breakfast news programme that is more or less the visual equivalent of the *Today* programme, and a moribund TV-am which looks and acts like *Hello!* on a ruthless budget. The *Big Breakfast* promises Bob Geldof talking to "world figures", and Cue Paula, or "20 minutes of fashion and passion with Paula Yates". At the risk of sounding ungenerous, one hopes that *The Big Breakfast* runs into difficulties, just so we can see how they revive the ratings. In the 1950s when America's first breakfast show, *Today*, hit ratings trouble, they rescued themselves by putting on a roller-skater called Mr J. Fred Muggs. Mr Muggs, you see, was a chimpanzee.

NICK LEZARD

## Where the tough go shopping

As another 'mall' goes into receivership, is American-style shopping still attractive to the British? Walter Ellis reports

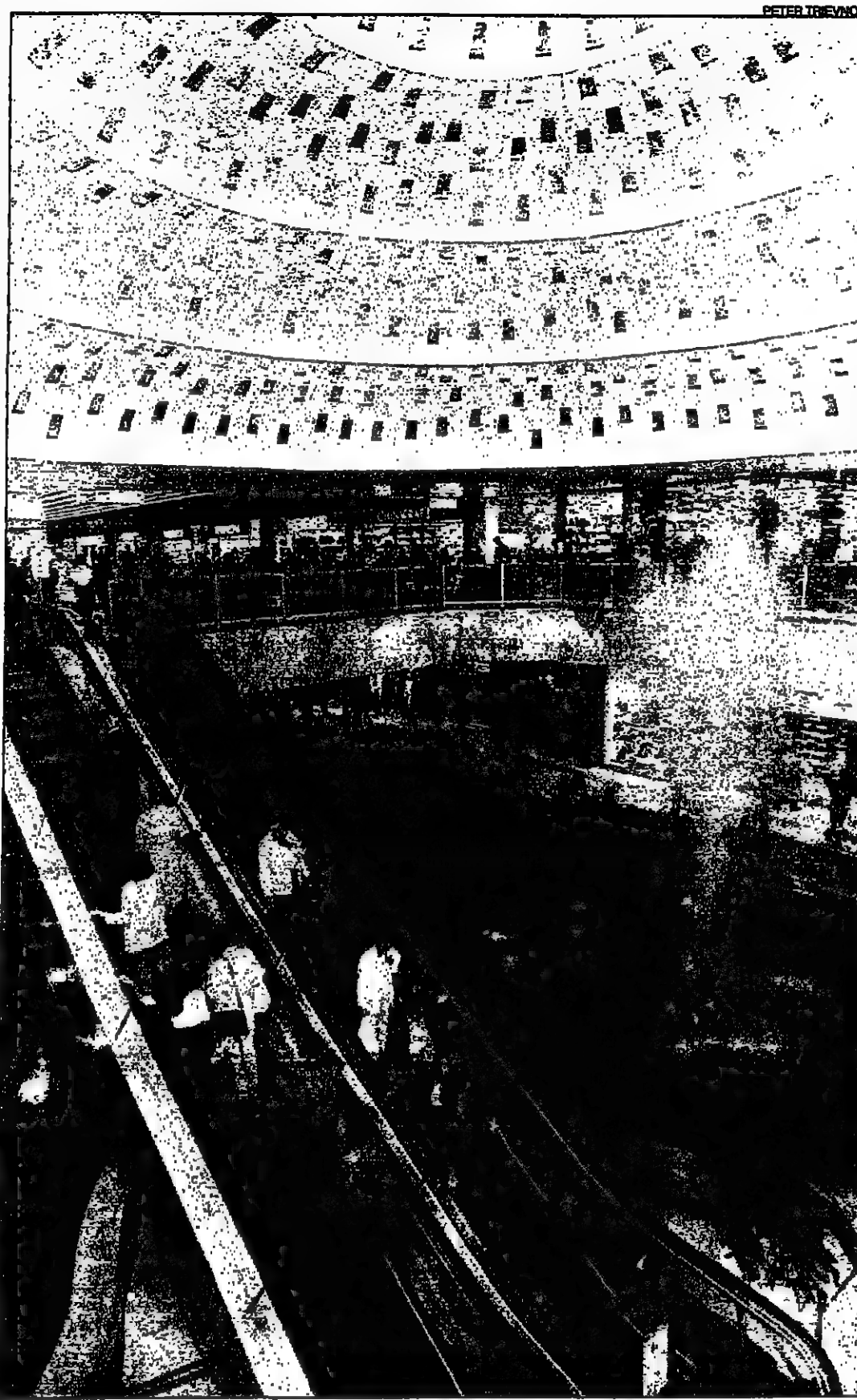
Once we shopped in the corner store. And we bought apples and boiled sweets and twists of wool. Then we built up our high streets, with Dewhurst, television rentals and the Co-op. The chains that linked our appetites to what they fed on — Marks & Spencer, Debenhams, the Army & Navy, Woolworth's penny bazaar — bound us to conformity and called it liberation. Mr Patel made his appearance sometime in the 1960s, keeping open until 10pm and selling newspapers and stamps alongside the swiss rolls. By the time the first out-of-town supermarkets arrived, we were ready to go along with almost anything, so that the hypermarket, a medieval moat-house out of *Fantasia*, seemed the most natural thing in the world.

We shop, therefore we are. Shopping is the single, recurring act that most defines capitalist society. Without it, consumerism is an abstract. With it, everything, including invention, inflation and economic boom and bust, becomes possible. Despite her militarism and her rhetoric, Margaret Thatcher understood this fact. The cruise missile was never the West's ultimate weapon. Nor was personal freedom. The Russians had missiles of their own, and their system of government, for all its manifold corruption, was at least self-imposed. What they craved was our shopping. Those British retailers who went out to Moscow during the Gorbachev period to advise on running food halls, bearing with them video film of groaning shelves and tills that welcomed plastic, were deeply subversive. It is their revolution which is now sweeping Eastern Europe.

Here, the revolution dare not stop. The latest addition to the armoury of retailing is the shopping centre — what Americans call "the mall" — bringing together large numbers of outlets under a single, cantilevered roof, with piped music, rest areas and fast food. These massive developments, built around the ubiquity of car ownership, are the theme parks of commerce — adult Disneyland, turning the necessary chore of domestic retelling into a "day out for all the family", complete with balloons, *son et lumière* and adventure playgrounds for the kiddies.

Inevitably, several of these behemoths have fallen by the wayside, victims of bad planning and the recession. Hatfield Galleria, fatally marooned over a tunnel carrying the A1 (M) from London to the north, has just gone into receivership, joining the architecturally more delicious Tobacco Dock, in Wapping, east London, — a warehouse too far, stranded beyond the Tube — in the casualty department.

Yet, there are clear signs that shopping centres are here to stay. As Britain — and Europe — become ever more dependent on the private car, shopping centres, with their satellite car parks, will become the only practical means of doing the weekly shop.



Success: Brent Cross, just off the M1 in north London, has since become a monument

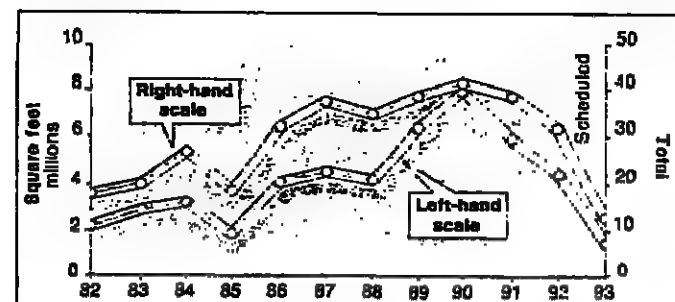
High streets are absurdly congested. In the big cities, red routes, on which parking is hardly ever permitted, are starting to take their toll of traditional locations. Nor does the weather help. Britain has just experienced its wettest August for years. Winter is just around the corner. We may be a phlegmatic people, but if the choice, while looking for a new fridge or the

ingredients for a dinner party, is between an air-conditioned centre, with car-parking and snack bars laid on, or white-water rafting down the high street in sou'wester and wellies, customers increasingly know which they would prefer.

It is — as the saying goes these days — hardly a level playing field. Yet commerce has always been red in tooth and claw, and the adjust-

ment now taking place in our habits seems as unstoppable as the move away from ocean liners to air travel. For developers, the trick is to ensure the right mix in the right place. For planners, the hope is that new custom can be attracted in volume without clogging the road system and without driving existing traders to the wall.

In the case of Hatfield, outside St



The rise and fall of shopping centres, 1982 to 1992

Albans in Hertfordshire, the received wisdom, sharpened with hindsight, is that the centre should never have been built. There were many objections to its construction, but all were overridden by the environment department, which was apparently dead set on bringing ancient Herculaneum up to date, on a par with adjoining Welwyn Garden City.

Originally, Hatfield had been intended as a leisure complex. In fact, it ended up as a general shopping centre, but without the crucial "anchor" of a big-name store, such as John Lewis or M&S. Just as important — and unfor-

airport, Fountains play, voices are hushed, the people seem busy and distracted. Here and there, husbands sit in wordless despair, as though lost in the desert, while their wives move earnestly along the corridors of commerce.

"Can we go now, love?"

"Well, I'll just take a look in here. Back in five minutes."

Many of those in the centre appear to be just window-shopping. There are rest areas and places to sit and have a cup of coffee, and amid the greyness of late September it seems as good a way as any to while away a Saturday afternoon. M&S is doing its usual roaring trade. John Lewis is slightly less so. Smaller units are reportedly failing to meet their targets. But there is little doubt that Brent Cross is here to stay. It has its loyalists, some of whom even come in Rolls-Royces, and there are plans to modernise its appeal when circumstances permit.

Elsewhere in the country, these centres are equally secure. In Scotland, where good roads and lack of congestion make large developments a welcome community focus, shopping centres are especially popular, while the Metro Centre in Gateshead, Tyne and Wear, and the Meadowhall centre in Sheffield have become northern institutions. Things are harder and less certain in the South-East, where the recession appears at its most chronic, but even there, state-of-the-art constructions, such as Lakeside Thurrock, in Essex, and The Glades, at Bromley, in Kent, are attracting large followings.

To date, just 16 per cent of the total shopping space in Britain is made up of shopping centres, compared with 42 per cent in the United States, and the slackening in pace now being experienced is likely to persist for at least the next two years. By the end of the century, however, it is thought that almost a quarter of all UK retailing will be carried out in one-stop locations, and the implications for our traditional high streets is considerable. This is how revolutions go. The dead are soon forgotten, and the past is consigned to history. To the victors the spoils.

We shop,  
therefore we  
are. Shopping  
is the single  
act that most  
defines  
capitalist  
society

## Roll up, roll up, roll your sleeves up

Libby Purves on the fascination of hewing wood and drawing water

*nostalgie de la boot*, and itched to pull on a pair of don moleskin trousers, roll up their sleeves and join in. For a bit, anyway. Just for long enough to get something picturesque for the book-jacket blurb.

The manual worker, meanwhile, remains strangely unmoved by this charade. If he is a brickie or a ploughman or a waiter, he already knows what it is like and does not particularly want to read about it. Nor does he wish to entrust the laying of the next course of bricks, the drawing-out of a sketch or the serving of scampi to some shining-faced amateur fresh off a creative writing course. Most particularly he does not relish the idea of being described as "a twisted giant of a man" or "prematurely grey, but with his own dignity". He wants to

finish work and go home. On time.

The visitor, on the other hand, wants to get high on the dignity of labour. In the revolutionary 1960s it was *de rigueur* for the politically OK Oxford undergraduate to be a dustman in his holidays. We girls mainly stuck to waitressing, but the thrill was adulterated by the uneasy suspicion that the world being what it is, we might end up as real waitresses, degree and all. But both sexes united in scorn of wings who spent their vacation being researchers for MPs, or pushing pens in Daddy's office.



cannot, they are probably by that time surrounded by kindred spirits: I remember, when graduate unemployment was just invented, my younger brother's exasperated riposte to a worried parent. "Oh don't worry Dad — I mean, I've got the worst degree of all the porters at Harvey Nichols!" But in the case of writers, politicians, princes, ideo-

logical slummers and other tourists, their interlude of manual work is at best a safari, and at worst a theme park.

I know, I did it for years. It began as a mere escape route. Arriving on local radio to find myself expected to be interested in playgroups and cooking, I fled precipitately in the opposite direction, making a gritty series of work portraits chosen from the most macho available.

Goodness, it was fun. I rattled through the dawn on a travelling post office train. I climbed up a 100ft tower crane with a tape recorder to interview the crane driver (unfortunately his best stories got out for reasons of national security — the crane happened to overlook the prison exercise yard and he saw a lot of things).

I sheared a sheep. I was a

removal man for a day — well, I got in the way of some removal men actually, but Paddy and I do mean well, we really do. I went up on a hoist to mend street lamps, drove to Kent in a lorry full of racing pigeons, and swept a chimney.

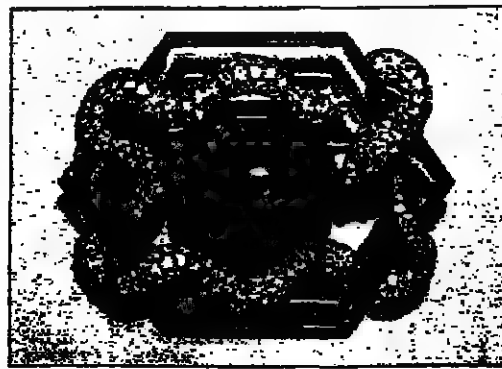
I went out with the sewer-men. One day when we were cleaning out a blocked septic tank at a grand riverside house (with the usual merry running commentary on the householders' diet and habits), the lady of the house popped out with our tea. I actually knew her, but in overalls I passed unrecognised. "Does the boy take sugar, too?" she fluted. The men exchanged glances, feeling by this time entitled to their bit of fun. "Yeah, you do, don'tcha, Sid?" Sid I remained for the rest of the day, and it was better than a Bafta.

I recommend it to any politician, in power or out. Go for it. Get some brick-dust in your wrinkles. It may not save the nation, but it beats wrestling with a kamikaze pound. And you can always have the chauffeur waiting in case it palls.

## Genus Python Reticulatus.

A fabulous sapphire, diamond and emerald brooch by Cartier depicting a snake; and what else could it be but *Python Reticulatus* — the Rock Snake? Sold in June for £39,600, the sum realised demonstrates that fine jewellery is continuing to achieve excellent results in the saleroom.

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# Our revels now are just begun

As the English Shakespeare Company prepares to hit the road, Heather Neill watches its *Tempest* and *Macbeth* take shape over eight weeks of rehearsal

A converted church in North London, August 3. In less than eight weeks the English Shakespeare Company must get two Shakespeare plays rehearsed and onto the road. The actors—some old friends, some new to the ESC—are assembling for the first time under the direction of Michael Bogdanov, who founded the ESC with Michael Pennington seven years ago. But a company which once toured a cycle of seven history plays (*The Wars of the Roses*), is not going to be parodied by the small matter of a new production of *The Tempest* and a revival of Bogdanov's *Macbeth* staging. In fact, for the first week apart from movement classes—scarcely anybody bodes.

The actors read through the texts and in the occasional comment, but mostly they listen to Bogdanov. Everything depends on his textual approach, being understood and accepted. *The Tempest* is not, he says, a compassionate play. He has no time for parallels between Prospero and Shakespeare, the artist-magician laying aside his staff to retire in tranquility. "I find very little forgiveness. I find only a wish-fulfilment dream of revenge that uses Ariel as an instrument of torture."

The conundrum in this play is, says Bogdanov, a familiar one for Shakespeare: the man of imagination is a failure as a ruler, while the pragmatist, the man of action who rules successfully, is morally corrupt. There is no escape. Antonio, Prospero's usurping brother, remains unrepentant. His only comment during the final scene, in which Prospero makes him face his crime, is not one of remorse but a reference to Caliban: "A plain fish and no doubt marketable." Antonio has learnt nothing, his chief motivation is greed, just as it always was.

Bogdanov's actors expect to give physically as well as mentally. Already, in another room, Olwen Fouere (Ariel) occasionally rests out a

lightrope, a few inches above the floor. A week later the Russian actor Ravil Isyanov, veteran of Chekhov at the Moscow Art Theatre, is hurled himself fearlessly from one piece of stage scaffolding to another. Will he be a bear, a monkey, a dog? In fact all this chattering, scratching and panting is preparing him to play Caliban. Not much of the overly animal will survive in his characterisation, but by this process he does arrive at strange shapes.

Bogdanov has very clear ideas: after all, this is his fifth production of *The Tempest* in 20 years. But in these early weeks all is experimental. Caliban takes a break and Prospero (John Woodvine) and Ariel try some of the music composed by Bob White, who has been on hand from the first day. It is an eerie, magical sound, both earthy and airy. Fouere is an Irish actress and singer; her strong, melodious voice fits well with the interpretation of the part that she has agreed with Bogdanov. Which is that Ariel represents Prospero's mind, his imagination, in particular his desire for revenge. She moves with dignity and precision, not a trace of fairy fluttering, cutting through the action

'Sustained by camomile tea, Bogdanov does not take a break for 13 hours'

like a blade. That is in clear contrast to the crouching Caliban, who represents Prospero's barely controlled baser nature.

There is tension in rehearsals, of course. Time slips away; preparation always seems rushed, despite a schedule which goes from 10.00am to 10.00pm and often includes Saturday mornings. Shakespeare's pared down, elliptical language in his last play is difficult to memorise; some suffer crises of confidence. But there are jokes too. During one of the *Macbeth* sessions, Macbeth (Tony Haygarth) and Banquo (Sean Baker) decide that the line "Let us briefly put on manly readiness" refers to a potent brand of Scottish ale. The two become a hilarious double-act in the *Tempest*. Trinculo (Haygarth) and Stephano (Baker) receive spontaneous ap-



Airy spirit: Olwen Fouere rehearsing the role of Ariel for the English Shakespeare Company's touring production of *The Tempest*

plause from the cast for their drunken roistering in the final London run-through.

Every day a "calls" list is posted on the noticeboard. Names have a traditional formality: "Mr Woodvine", "Miss Farleigh" (Lynn Farleigh plays Juno and Lady Macbeth). The scenes, however, are given in affectionate shorthand: "Ferdinand's logs", "Temptation banquet". And "Teabag". Teabag? The spirit who mock the shipwrecked Lords are to wear lycra outfits which the actors think resemble teabags. Before long, they are themselves referred to as Teabags without so much as a smile.

Towards the end of August the company moves to Riverside Studios in Hammersmith. The room is barn-like, and anybody doubting the mounting urgency of the operation need only look down at the floor: the stage dimensions at the

Swansea Grand, where the tour begins, have been marked in tape. This is one of Debbie Rogers's responsibilities. She is the deputy stage manager and "drives" the play in performance, with one eye on prompt book and the other on cues and entrances.

Equity working hours are carefully observed in rehearsal, but Bogdanov himself, sustained by fruit and camomile tea, does not take a break for 13 hours. By the fifth week the stage manager is punching extra holes in his belt: his waist is collapsing, but his energy is not. He masterminds shipwreck and masque, and quickly gives "notes" to individuals after a scene, allowing room for experiment, but rigorously guiding characterisation to fit his interpretation.

Fouere is anxious about the wire-walking. Now used to a six-foot wire, she has discovered that a twelve-foot

one wobbles. But if it works, the sight of Ariel tightrope-walking across the stage as the Lords fall asleep, spellbound, will be worth the trouble. Even more bravely, she is preparing to have her thick plait of red hair shorn and dyed white.

September 10: a pair of doves has appeared in the corridor. "Prospero and Doves" goes up on the call-sheet. John Woodvine moves through rehearsals magisterially, though still preoccupied with getting difficult lines to stick. Bogdanov has no doubts: "John's always like this. He'll be wonderful."

September 12: the company's last day in London, and the whole morning has been set aside for a run-through. The door is locked, the musicians ready. Actors who are not "on" conserve their energy, lying flat on their backs.

The setting is a polluted estuary, the "magic island" after human

beings have abused it. An old man, an outcast dream. He is Prospero. The production begins to add up. Woodvine is almost word-perfect and a sad, deep-voiced, authoritarian Prospero is emerging. The pace is good—87 minutes to the interval, according to Debbie's stopwatch. Miranda (Julie Saunders) and Ferdinand (Charles Simpson) have rounded out their characters: the Lords are well differentiated; the comic scenes funny; the music otherworldly. Bogdanov expresses pleasure, if not satisfaction: he wants more bitterness, for one thing. But the dove behaved well. Let its part, at any rate, remain a surprise.

● The *Tempest* opens at the Grand, Swansea (0792 475715) on Saturday and runs to October 3. Then the ESC visits Plymouth, Bristol, Cardiff, Woking, Hull and Leeds, before playing a London season (Royalty) from November 25 to December 12.

## ARTS BRIEF

## Playing away

OLD habits die hard in the London orchestral world. As reported opposite, the London Philharmonic became the Festival Hall's resident orchestra last Thursday. The residency's prime purpose is to produce well-rehearsed concerts by concentrating the minds of players on their South Bank responsibilities.

How surprising, then, to learn that last Tuesday, in between six rehearsals with the LPO's idealistic music director, Franz Welser-Möst, many LPO players did not go home to rest and meditate on the pleasures of Schumann adagios, but straight to a lucrative recording session at Abbey Road studios, organised by Mike Batt, of Wombles fame. An admirable way to prepare for the most momentous concert in LPO history, just 48 hours later.

Meanwhile, the exits continue from the beleaguered Royal Philharmonic Orchestra. Out have gone Ian Mclay, the manager, and Nicholas Pritchett-Brown, the sponsorship manager. Last week the concert manager also left; as did the public relations officer.

Out, too, goes Louise Badger, who has been acting as general manager; she is to manage the BBC Symphony Orchestra. Coming in, of course, is Paul Findlay, recruited from the Royal Opera to be the RPO's new manager. Unfortunately, he is not due to start until March. In the current, cut-throat music business, the gap in management could not have come at a worse time for Beecham's old band.



Franz Welser-Möst: LPO's idealistic music director

## Last chance

MANET's political and social involvement in the life of his times is superbly demonstrated in "Manet: The Execution of Maximilian" (National Gallery until Sunday: 071-839 3321). The gallery has cleaned and restored its Manet of the 1867 execution of the Mexican emperor Maximilian, a subject which moved Manet to produce three large-scale works, shown together here for the first time this century and surrounded by other works with political overtones, borrowed from galleries as far afield as Boston, Mannheim, Chicago, Zurich and Paris.

## LONDON GALLERIES

## Welcome to the gong show

Like the art bookplate, the art medal enjoyed a tremendous vogue around the turn of the century and has been, in terms of critical attention at least, a back number since. This, of course, does not mean that artists have stopped making them, but simply that they have retreated into being made very much by specialists for specialists, and virtually ignored by anyone else.

On the other hand, the specialists, among sculptors as among collectors, have tended to become more entrenched, even fanatical. The Fédération Internationale de la Médaille (Fidem), was founded as recently as 1937, and the British Art Medal Society is even newer, founded in 1982. Both organisations are deeply involved in the show in *The Round* at the British Museum, which celebrates contemporary art medals from all over the world.

In fact this is primarily the biennial show of Fidem, taking place for the first time in Britain, but there is also an annex devoted to medals recently issued by the British Art Medal Society, which has also taken care of the British end of the show's organisation.

The first question is what exactly constitutes an art medal? These days it clearly has little to do with the normal English understanding of the word "medal" as a military decoration of some kind. It may be more of a medallion commemorating a civil or religious occasion, marking an anniversary and so on. It may also be, as the show's title implies, circular.

But it is not necessarily any of these things. Essentially it is a miniature sculpture in low relief, but even that does not cover all the examples on show: a few are quite simply tiny free-standing sculptures. At least these last, where they occur (in the Portuguese section, for instance) are clearly eccentric within the context of the show as a whole. The British Museum, as the show's host, has put on its own display as background: designs on *Posterity* is a slightly arbitrary but revealing assemblage of drawings for medals, which does still indicate the traditional assumptions about what a medal is.

Even the greatest artists included, such as Dürer and Bernini, respect the circular

There is more to medals than military and sporting prowess, as John Russell Taylor discovers at the British Museum's show



Albrecht Dürer's Portrait of Ulrich Starck, 1527

form and the limitation to low relief, while the less notable but interesting local designers of the 19th century, who make up most of the show, suggest little inclination to expand the art medal's horizons until the end of the century. It is at that point that medals really start to increase in size and assume many shapes beyond the traditional round, though they are still invariably in low relief.

Things have changed a great deal since then. All the same, it is tempting to continue measuring success in this form in terms of a tension between the traditional limitations and the ingenious ways modern medallists find to modify or circumvent them. There are enormous differences of approach among the various national groups, to such an extent that one must wonder how consistent are the criteria applied to national selection.

At their worst the medals on show here observe all the

example, who in *Wasichu* (the Native American term for newcomers) graphically shows imposition on one side and the other end of the process on the reverse.

American medals are the most diverse of all. Approaches range from the excessively refined and overtly bombastic to the brilliantly original, employing all the maverick invention of contemporary American crafts, happy to break out into wildly irregular shapes, to add plastics and organic materials to the normal metals, even to garnish with feathers. But on the whole it is the northern and eastern European countries which carry off the major honours.

Scandinavian medals tend to be chunky and rough-hewn, but powerfully modelled. The medallists of Latvia and Lithuania (countries also strong in the design of bookplates) show a characteristically independent spirit, as suggested by Bruno Strautins's *Dali* medal, which stays (just) within the medal convention and manages to evoke the great Surrealist showman without imitating him. Independent Croatia is showing a strong group, and the Czechoslovak contingent is beautifully sub-divided into Czech and Slovak.

Perhaps the most impressive of all are the medals from Bulgaria and Hungary. The Bulgarian Teodosi Antonov's *Old House*, its rough square containing only a bare lightbulb and an empty kitchen chair, speaks volumes by association without needing to be any more than what it says is.

The Hungarian Janos Kalmar makes near-abstracts in east and painted iron, suggesting ruined buildings or bits of mouldering machinery. He calls them entries from an *East European Small Inventory*, and strikingly demonstrates that, in sculpture, size need have nothing to do with quality and powers of expression. But then finally the whole show, if it does nothing else, convinces that small may be beautiful but can also be grand and glorious, challenging and terrifying when it wants.

● The exhibition runs at the British Museum, Great Russell Street, London WC1 (071-323 8525) until October 25. Mon-Sat 10am-5pm, Sun 2.30-6pm

## Theatre: Valentine's Day at the Globe

This musical, based on Shaw's *You Never Can Tell*, was greeted equivocally by Jeremy Kingston at its Chichester premiere last year. The journey to the West End has crystallised the shortcomings.

*Valentine's Day* opens with what sounds like a Rex Harrison reject from *My Fair Lady*, a speech song number where vocal inflections, rhythmic patterns and perky orchestral bustle recall that rather better Shavian musical. Reminders recur throughout. Many of the songs here may read well, but they lack any punch, bite or individuality to keep our attention.

Not very identical twins are soon singing about being identical twins to a dinky little medium-high kicking number for above all (or below all) there is the choreography. Late Victorian hotels in Torquay were evidently crammed with flouncing maids with feather dusters, trim prancing bell-boys, saucy waitresses and comic, slow-witted waiters.

Routine after routine looks like hilarious parody. That this

## Less than Shaw

whimsey is intended seriously is confirmed by Edward Petherbridge as the old waiter: looking like a cross between the Abbe Lize and an Afghan hound, the National Theatre's first (Stoppard) Guildenstern gives a toe-curling display of feigning cuteness. He sings and dances so skittily that even his soft-shoe shuffle is provided by offstage sound effects. But then this mortifyingly rapid experience bids fair to be the first minimalist musical: minimally witty, minimally melodious, minimally original.

Elizabeth Counsell plays the liberated Mrs Clandon uneasily, as if suspecting she was in the wrong theatre and might be requested to leave at any moment. Nicky Adams and

## Ice Dance: Torvill and Dean

## Worth skating for

For some of us, the most spectacular act in this ice show is provided by Adam Visiayev, a guest star from the Moscow Circus. All he does is dance a little, balance on a precariously placed chair, leapfrog over his wife Aina, and climb onto her shoulders to be carried across the Wembley Arena. Perhaps I should have mentioned that they were not wearing skates but working on a tight, narrow wire high up above the ice.

But the crowds had come to see Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean, and they got their money's worth. Many of their championship numbers are spread through the evening: *Paso Doble*, *Echoes of Ireland*, *Oscar Tango*, and of course *Bohème*, all applauded as they started, not only at the finish. The titles alone show how conscientiously they work to vary their material, even if the irrelevant thought does pop up now and again that they look like naughty kids who have raided the dressing up trunk while the adults were away.

Robin Cousins exploits his brash, "cheeky chappy" personality and his amazing backward somersaults in a

series of fast solos; also prominently featured are two more champions, Tracey Solomon and Ian Jenkins, in their acrobatic, risky duets.

All of these champs cover a lot of mileage in the course of the evening as they whiz from one end of the arena to the other. But with what looked like acres and acres of glistening ice to fill, there is plenty of scope for the 60-strong Ukrainian Ice Spectacular from Kiev to add a lot of colour, humour, bravura and charm.

They can offer local specialities in the form of hunky chaps dancing a massed gopak, or a bevy of demure maidens gliding in long blue dresses and high jewelled head-dresses, but they also dance a lively boedown (from Copland's *Rodeo*), the start of a Wild West sequence, and later bring on a fascinatingly individual pantomime cow.

Generalising, I would say that the Ukrainians have something to teach the British champions in musical response if, as we must suppose, they all want to make ice dancing as expressive as its stage model.

JOHN PERCIVAL

"There are plenty of people taking a pride in their ignorance of science occupying positions of influence in the education system, the civil service and the media...influential philistines of the kind that Snow was complaining about."



In this Friday's TES, Professor Michael Rowan-Robinson revisits *The Two Cultures*.

**TES**

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The clearing of a rugby player accused of punching has focused attention on the growing role of the law in sport, Simon Barnes reports

## When the ball is in court

With sport you leave the real world behind. At least, you seem to. That is one of the great attractions for everyone involved: players, spectators, television viewers, certainly writers, and especially administrators.

In sport, you pass through the looking-glass and enter a fantasy kingdom of giants and pygmies, of duels and wars fought with little blood and little rancour. Sport doesn't matter, in the sense that, say, civil war matters. That is its point.

Earlier this year, Gary Rees, a former England rugby union player, was sent for trial charged with assaulting Stefan Marty, captain of London Irish, after an incident on the pitch. Last week he was found not guilty on the basis that he did not punch Marty deliberately.

This sort of thing makes every one in sport uncomfortable. There is a feeling that calling on the law is like asking the headmaster to settle a dispute between inky first-formers.

Rugby union, the most masonic of all sports, has a long record of violence and a long tradition of keeping quiet about it. Man's game, and all that. But all games share the reluctance to bring in the real world. "I have always been concerned when the law of the land becomes involved with the laws of a game," says Ted Croker, a former chief executive of the Football Association. "I have always opposed people who seek to bring too much law into sport. I believe very much that sport should govern itself on the field of play."

"I find it hard to accept the idea of bringing lawyers into the game," says Will Carling, captain of the England rugby union team. "And in fact, I have never seen anything that would make me want to call the lawyers in. I would like to think that the game itself could deal with most incidents. In an ideal world, players shake hands after the toughest match."

In an ideal world... that is the great trap, of course. Sport is supposed to be an ideal world, and many people cherish the appearance of enmity-without-rancour. A court case rather blows the whole thing wide open.

Edward Grayson, a barrister and the author of *Sport and the Law* has long maintained that the law has an important part to play in sport. "There is no doubt that ideally sport should be magic," he says. "Ideally sport should take people out of themselves and give them a new dimension in their lives. But the



England batsman Phil Edmonds is hit by a West Indian bouncer (left); a flare-up in this year's international between England and France



Modern sport mixes massive forces in the most emotional of circumstances. The real and fantasy worlds collide: and people get hurt... The victims are not best served by hushing things up

bowling of bouncers. But all players accept that fast balls aimed at the head are "part of the game".

Peter Roebuck, the former captain of Somerset, took a first in Law at Cambridge. "To remove the bouncer would be to take the guns out of the game," he says. "To play hostile bowling, balls aimed at the head, is a way of defining merit. The game is not supposed to be a batsman's orgy. It is supposed to be a contest."

A beamer is, by the laws of the game, every bit as illegal as a bouncer. A bouncer, obviously enough, bounces, and then leaps at the batsman. A beamer is a ball aimed at the batsman without bouncing. The batsman simply does not see a ball that takes the direct route to his head or body. "I would have absolutely no hesitation in suing a bowler who

injured me with an intentional beamer," Roebuck says.

The notion of intention is important. It is perfectly possible, of course, to get injured in sport without anyone infringing the laws of the land. A footballer can break your leg by deliberately "going over the ball"; that is, deliberately by-passing the ball in order to kick the opponent. Or he can miss the ball by accident, simply mistiming his challenge. Either way, your leg is just as broken.

"The point is to distinguish between recklessness and an error of judgment," Mr Grayson says. He cites a case in which a doctor injured a baby during a forceps delivery. He was accused of a breach of his duty of care. The case went as far as the House of Lords, who found that the doctor was guilty of an error of judgment — not negligence.

Gordon Taylor, the chief executive of the Professional Footballers Association, says: "We always inform our members that in consenting to play football, they are accepting a risk. But we also tell them that they have a duty of care to their fellow-professionals, who are not expecting to be caught in a pre-meditated assault."

In 1988, there was a High Court case after Danny Thomas of Tottenham Hotspur had been caught in an illegal tackle by Gavin Maguire of Queen's Park Rangers. This was eventually settled out of court: Thomas, whose football career was ended by the tackle, received £130,000.

Sport becomes a more serious matter with every passing year. Sport is not just recreation: it is also politics, power, money. For some people, not only players, it is a fortune. For many others, it is a career, a very good living indeed. The top men in sport are said to wield the power of a head of state and a dictatorship at that.

Modern sport mixes massive forces in the most emotional of circumstances. The real world and the fantasy worlds collide: and people get hurt, physically, and financially. The victims are not best served by hushing things up.

Sport has its being, uneasy and precarious. In the real world, and in the real world lawyers, like death and taxes, are inescapable.

## Rugby plays safe over its dangers

Nobody plays rugby without being well aware of the high risk of injury. The robustness of the game is integral to its excitement, for players and spectators alike. Players expect hard knocks, and take a pride in getting back on to the pitch as soon as they have mended. But the game's reputation for danger comes from the small but continuing incidence of players suffering permanent disability from injuries to the head or spine.

The sport's governing bodies are sensitive to the charge that it is unsafe, and take great pains to monitor injuries. More than 3,000 schools are members of the Rugby Football Union (RFU), so the safety of children is also monitored.

"Injuries are inevitable in a physical contact collision sport, but we are anxious to minimise them," says Dudley Wood of the RFU. "We have a working party on injuries, which includes two doctors. They meet three or four times a year to look at the statistics. They can make recommendations to change the laws of the game, and have done so in the past."

In 1982, players in the scrum were banned from pushing with their shoulders lower than their hips. This reduces the danger of scrums collapsing, which used to be a common cause of neck injuries. From being one of the most dangerous places on the rugby field, the scrum has become one of the safest.

Of the 799 injuries in club rugby reported to the RFU after the 1989-90 season, 37 per cent were to the legs, while 22 per cent were to the head and 8 per cent to the neck or spine. A rugby player's massive thighs and armoured shins can take a great deal of punishment, but he is as vulnerable as anyone else to concussion and spinal injury. Despite improved safeguards, almost every year sees several cases in which a broken back or neck leads to permanent paralysis in some or all limbs.

The official general household survey (GHS) records that the number of rugby accidents in Britain fell from 48 in 1987 to 28 in 1988 and 16 in 1989. "Levels of injury in rugby are low in relation to other sports," Mr Wood says. "There is a far higher incidence of injuries in football. For serious injuries to the head or back, we are way down the scale from diving, riding or trampolining."

There is a statistical sleight of hand here. It is true that more than three times as many footballers as rugby players are injured in a year. But 12 times as many play the game. A true comparison must take account of how many play, and how often.

On this basis, rugby topped the GHS list in 1989, with 6.7 accidents per thousand occasions when an individual turned out to play. Hockey and climbing are next on the list, with 4.5 and 4.0, while football (2.8), cricket (2.6) and motor sports (2.3) complete the list of sports with more than two accidents per thousand outings.

MR WOOD's claim that riding, trampolining and diving carry higher risks of head and back injury than rugby refers to figures published this year in *Leisure and Sport* magazine. These show head, back and spinal injuries as percentages of total injuries in each sport.

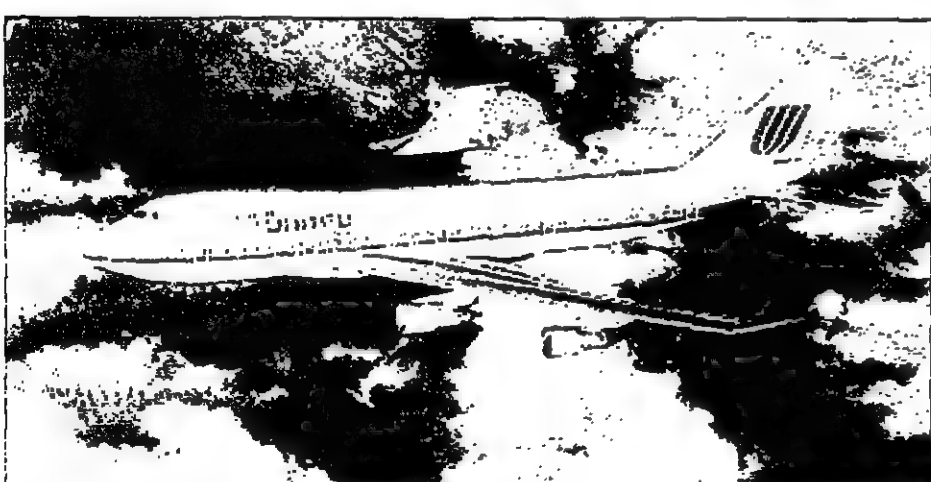
It is true that injuries in the other three sports are more likely to involve the head or spine than injuries suffered while playing rugby. But it is only fair to add that the chance of incurring any injury while engaged in riding, swimming or athletics is an extremely small fraction of the risk when playing rugby.

The RFU rightly makes a point of gathering the information needed to monitor safety. It would do well to let these figures speak for themselves, without seeking to use them to gloss over rugby's dangers.

GEORGE HILL

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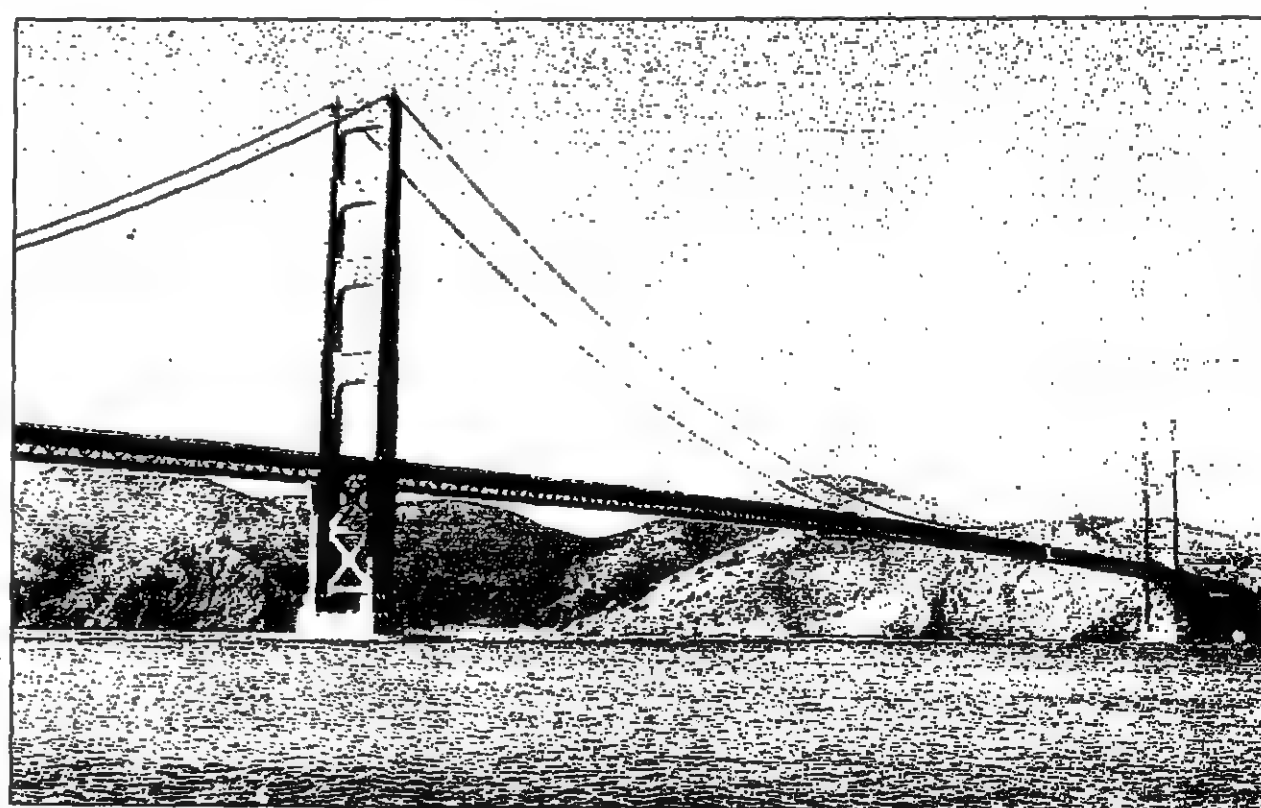
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Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco: it takes an hour to walk across and is rusty red and not golden brown

## Spectacular views

SAN FRANCISCO sits on the south side of the entrance to San Francisco Bay. The Pacific Ocean penetrates deep inland through this gap, with the fog often rolling in with it. From the northern tip of the town, the Golden Gate Bridge — rusty red, not gold — sweeps gracefully across the entrance of the bay to the far side.

San Francisco still feels like a town, not an urban sprawl. This is because it is built on a group of hills, with most of the streets going up and down. On the steepest hills the roads weave or zigzag their way between well-spaced houses. The famous San Francisco cable-cars carry the citizens over some of the hillsides. From the heights there are spectacular views out to the bay and the ocean, especially at sunset.

You can walk in San Francisco — unlike Los Angeles — if you are prepared to stop and take your breath occasionally. Union Square is the heart of the town and its shopping centre: it was once a great sandbank. It abuts the skyscrapers of the financial district, sometimes called San Francisco's canyon country.

North is "Jackson Square" which is not a square at all but a historic district, notable for its old brick warehouses that have been turned into ad-men's offices. Chinatown is the place for restaurants.

Telegraph Hill is the round from which the first European saw San Francisco Bay: it was on 1 November 1769, and he was a Spaniard called José de Ortega. Now it is a smart residential district, but at the top you can visit Coit Tower, a firemen's memorial whose shape is often compared to the nozzle of a firehose. When you look up at it from immediately below, its tapering sides make it seem even taller than it is.

A little further north, at Fisherman's Wharf, you meet the bay. More restaurants here, with fine seafood. You look out past ships and boats to the wooded hills on the far side. Out in the bay itself is Alcatraz Island: from Pier 41 you can take a ferry to it and see the gaunt ruins of the prison. The last prisoners left it

in 1963, after it which was occupied for several years by Native Americans (as they are now called) who claimed it as their territory. You can also go by ferry to the largest island in the bay, Angel Island, which is now a California State Park.

You can walk across the Golden Gate Bridge, with the tide surging below it, and the wind whistling through your hair. It is 1.2 miles long and most people find that the walk, including stops takes about an hour. Beyond that, the whole

Bay area is well worth visiting and easy to get to by ferry or train. There is Marin County across the bridge with its beautiful beaches and giant redwood trees. Berkeley and the University of California: the spectacular North Coast: the South Coast, with Muir Beach and Half Moon Bay; and "Silicon Valley" (actually, Santa Clara Valley), where the silicon chip was developed, and where there are now more than 3,000 electronics companies.



The old and the new: San Francisco's architecture

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### TODAY'S QUESTIONS

- 1 Who broadcasts a letter from America each week on BBC radio?
- 2 What is the name of the American League baseball team that is based in Baltimore?
- 3 What is the name of the town that elected Clint Eastwood as mayor?



# Simply does it every time

Liz Smith reports on a small fashion company that has become a big success by producing "nicely made" clothes

"I can't help feeling the fashion business makes people look silly," says Alison Lloyd, the designer behind the successful Ally Capellino label. While no shrinking violet, she is disarmingly down to earth about her profession.

The desire to tout your talents and show your style is generally accepted as an essential qualification for success in the fashion business, and some well-known designers appear to flourish with few other skills. But Ms Lloyd is not one of them. She says she is far too blunt to make a good salesperson. She shuns the limelight of the fashion shows. Her job is simply to make clothes and she cares passionately about their fabric, cut and finish. "I hate style that is overpowering," she says.

Her small business booms, with a comfortable turnover of about £1 million. In spite of the recession, or maybe because of it, sales of the romantic, value-for-money clothes in sturdy corduroy or rough linen that have become her trademark since she established the Ally Capellino label 12 years ago are brisk.

Ms Lloyd's matter-of-fact attitude towards the simple pleasure of wearing "nicely made" clothes and her disdain for anything aggressively flashy is peculiarly British. So it is odd that she and Jono Platt, her partner since their days at Middlesex Art College, picked a name with such an Italian ring ("capellino" means little hair or head). The Italians find it even odder. None the less, they enjoy wearing Ally Capellino style and are among the company's biggest export customers. Nor has the name proved too much of a tongue-twister for the growing international Capellino fan club.

Mr Platt leaves the designing to Ms Lloyd these days and concentrates on running the business. Each has a desk at opposite ends of their riverside headquarters in a warehouse on Wapping docks in east London, with their meeting point a pair of chamois-upholstered sofas flanking a pair of basic tea chests that serve as the base for a boardroom table. The new 1993 collection of indigo-dyed muslin and linen jackets and long dirmdis, gym skirts, cricket stripe blazers and loose white linen shirts with smocked shoulders, is lined up on

rails. Propped up in the entrance is the bike that Ms Lloyd uses to cycle home to their canal-side house in Bow to be with their two children (Hamish, seven, and Agnes, three in October).

The Hearts of Oak logo, chosen for its workmanlike imagery, suits the simple fabrics — flannel, corduroy, drill and linen — that Ms Lloyd likes to use. A fisherman print of abstract ropes and nets is used for this winter's collection of loose shirt jackets and smock tops.

Ms Lloyd has always been a practical person, and clever at making things. Growing up in Ireland, where her father was a musician, she made trousers for boys at her school, as well as her own clothes. Yet even at art school, she hesitated before following a fashion design course. "It was a commitment that meant I was taking it seriously," she says.

She has to take it seriously today. This reluctant member of the fashion world — she even hesitates to call herself a designer — has been administered a vigorous kick lately to shove her into the limelight. Coats Viyella, Britain's largest textiles company, recently decided to invest £250,000 a year to promote the Ally Capellino label, help stage fashion shows and market lines which include collections for men and children as well as womenswear.

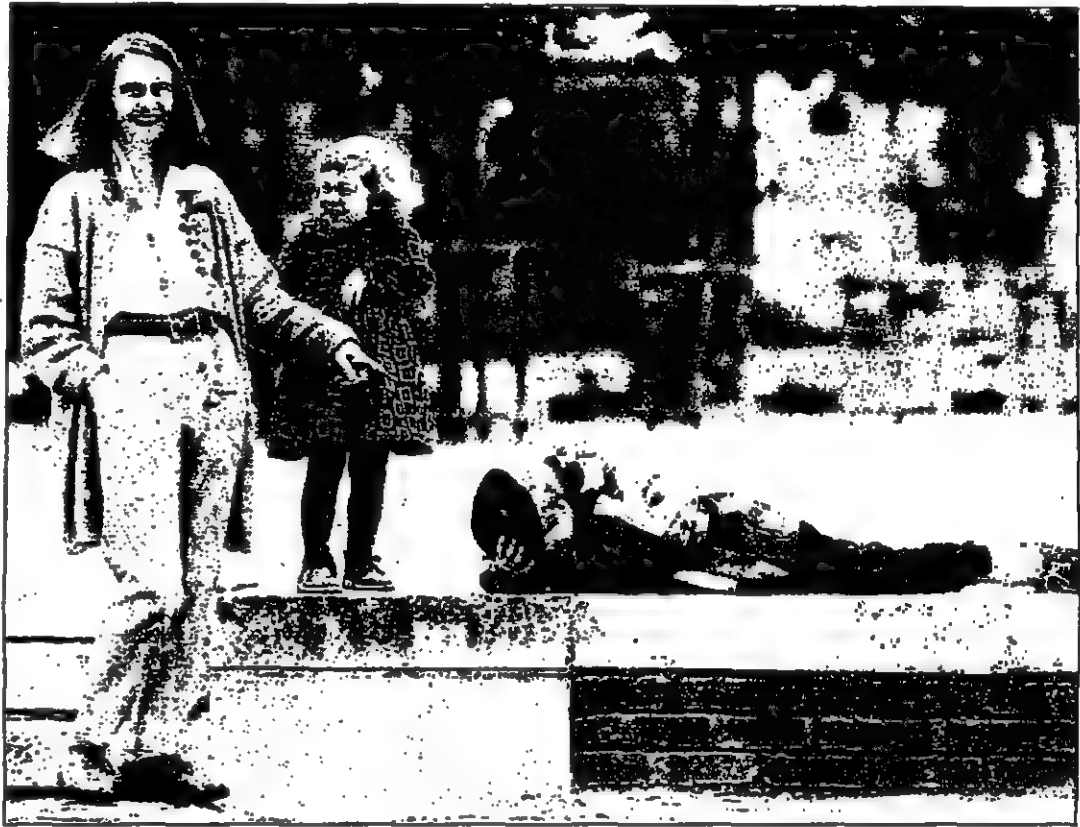
This sort of tie-up between a major name in the industry and a British designer is unprecedented. Courtauld's relationship with Arabella Pollen involved its acquisition of a majority stake in her business. Coats Viyella themselves acquired Jean Muir's business some years ago, but sold it back to her.

Coats Viyella is not giving its support for altruistic reasons, of course. It is familiar with Ms Lloyd's commercial clout, having worked with her for two years supplying the technology and machinery that is needed for the tougher construction of her successful Hearts of Oak range.

Ms Lloyd has reciprocated by working as design consultant on collections Coats Viyella produces for high street stores, which have looked considerably smarter for her input. The company also realises it can capitalise on a more market-



Capellino style: romantic, value-for-money clothes in robust fabrics such as linen — with a nautical touch, above, for autumn — and corduroy are the trademark



She sees her job as simply to make clothes and she cares passionately about their fabric, cut and finish: 'I hate style that is overpowering'

Family style: Alison Lloyd, designer for Ally Capellino, with her children Hamish and Agnes, all wearing her designs

## Colour-matched canapés



Sanctuary: M Lacroix collects Santi Belli figures (left) and designed his home as he would a couture collection

Good news for those who have been devastated by Lloyd's losses, the everlasting pound: this week the fashionable couturier Christian Lacroix is throwing a very lavish and very select party to celebrate the opening of a new £4m boutique in Sloane Street.

The launch is being stage-managed by the career Lorna Wing at a cost reputed to be well into five figures, and fashion editors and writers from every upmarket magazine and national newspaper have been invited. The canapés are being carefully colour-coordinated with the carpet: not only that — they are being arranged to replicate the dazzling colourful plates from a handsomely produced and charming autobiography-cum-commonplace book soon

With an extravagant splash, the "king of couture" comes to London

to be launched simultaneously in London, Paris and New York by Thames and Hudson.

All this is riding on the back of 41-year-old M Lacroix, who presented his first collection only five years ago and was dubbed by people who understand the subtleties of such instant coronations the "king of couture", the "new Saint Laurent".

In Paris, the Lacroix concession is owned by the people who brought us Molière, Chandon champagne, Louis Vuitton luggage and Hennessy cognac, but apparently they were disinclined to set up shop in London (nothing to do with the recession — nobody in the rarified world of haute couture even mentions

the word recession). Enter Roberto Devorik, an inordinately wealthy Argentinean in his late forties, who is already the concessionaire for Gianfranco Ferré in this country, and was the man responsible for introducing us to the myriad delights of Gianni Versace many years ago.

In the eye of many, the approach to fashion shared by M Lacroix and Signor Versace is identical: extraordinarily rich fabrics and swirling silk prints and brocades overlaid with all manner of shiny things with similarly over-the-top prices. "Not so," corrects Mr Devorik's PA. "Versace is much more Hollywood glitz, more Euro-trash, Lacroix is more, um, eccentric."

JC

● Pieces of a Pattern: Lacroix by Lacroix is published by Thames and Hudson on October 5 at £32.

Early gas cookers, unfitted, unfestooned and in fashion, are for sale

## Hobnobbing at Christie's

If you had told some wretched twentier of the late 19th century that the formidable great hulk of a gas cooker that she was currently buffing to an ebony gleam would 100 years hence be sold at Christie's as a desirable antique, she might well have been tempted to stick her head in said oven, turn the taps full on and call it a day.

But it is true — and why not? Far more arcane areas of domestic history are already avidly collected (Britain boasts, for instance, a small but devoted society dedicated to the amassing of differing styles of lavatory paper). Next week's sale of a collection of 170 Victorian and Edwardian cooking appliances and associated items was gathered by a London dealer within only three years — this suggesting that there are still rich pickings to be had. They range, as it were, from vast, cast-iron cookers built on the lines of HMS Dreadnought (and often bearing a similarly heroic moniker — boldly emblazoned across their panelled fronts) to small grills, hotplates and the rather too aptly named "burners".

The history of gas cooking is relatively short — in the middle of the last century virtually all cooking was done over coal-fired ranges, although such institutions as the Reform Club had installed a vast bank of gas cookers, obliging other major institutions to follow suit.

By the 1870s, smaller gas cookers were available and began to be commonplace on the domestic scene, but their cost (up to £15) ensured that most of them were hired from the gas companies. Apart from innovations such as the Regulo thermostat and stove enamelling (built as the easy way to keep an oven clean, whereas everyone knew, as we do, that there is no easy way to do any such thing) the principle of cooking with gas has remained largely unaltered.

Not so the hardware, whereas as now it is still perfectly possible to buy a brand new but unbelievably dated-looking cooker with oven, four rings, a grill stuck up at the top on a shaky scaffold and a drawer at the base where the

legs used to be (the primary purpose of this drawer being seemingly to jam) such a cooker tends to be white or, rather more horribly, brown and beige. The mighty cookers of the past, however, were uniformly as black as coal.

The panoply of hasps, bolts and heavy gauge latches is indeed forbidding; it seems to suggest that once you lock up a leg of lamb in one of these contraptions, it stays in there for ever.

The more modest the cooker, the more appealing: the Westminster and the Metropolitan are as grand as they sound, but spare a thought too for The Davis Wee Cooker, the Nippy, the South Suburban,

the Bungalow and the rather sad little Bachelor Griller — to say nothing of the Great Duck Portable Deflector Cooker, standing proud on cabriole legs that sprouting four webbed feet.

The timing of this sale could hardly be better: when all the most voguish designers are charging a fortune to tear out the immaculately fitted kitchens that they charged a similar amount to install during the 1980s (the unfitted look is now the thing) what better

than some real, free standing kitchen appliances from the days of yore? Forget the state-of-the-art Neff ovens with their spurious black and brass whiff

of Victorianism, eschew the boring ho-hum (wouldn't it be fun in red?) Aga cooker, and toss out all thoughts of the catering quality Dualit toaster — here is the real McCoy. Alas, alas: it is not to be. Rather in the manner of Telecom stamping their red triangle of disapproval upon all the more interesting telephones, Christie's prints a po-faced disclaimer, which some may decide to ignore: "These appliances are offered for sale for historical research and collection only, and are not suitable for current use. They should not be connected to power supplies."

But go anyway — with prices estimated between £100 and £2,000, you could end up with one of the most unwieldy conversation pieces in history. As with all auctions, however, remember to keep your head when all about you are losing theirs; or, to put it another way, if you can't stand the heat, stay out of the kitchen.

JOSEPH CONNOLLY

● The Gas Cooker sale is on Wednesday, September 30 at 2pm at Christie's South Kensington, 85 Old Brompton Road, London SW7 3LD (071-581 7611)



Oh, what a boon: a late 19th-century catalogue cover, when all cookers were black



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Further particulars and application forms are available from the Bursar, Dauntsey's School, West Lavington, Devizes, Wiltshire SN10 4HE.

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Full particulars may be obtained from:

The Secretary to the Council  
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The Education Department, The Royal College of Surgeons of England  
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## EDUCATION TIMES

## It can all be as simple as ABC

Why can't the English teach their children how to read, wonders Valerie Grove, as she dips into a book with the answer

As for Annis, who became so ANGRY she decided to ACT. Thus an old-fashioned ABC might have begun the tale of Annis Garfield, a forceful character who, as readers may recall, once made herself famous for 15 minutes under the pseudonym of Ms Sharon Strill, and is now rewarded with seeing her own traditional reading primer, *Teach Your Child To Read* (Vermilion paperback, £10.99), in print.

To recap her story: at the age of 42, Mrs Garfield wanted to train as a primary school teacher. She thought she was the sort of person the profession needed, a graduate mother (she read classics at Girton College, Cambridge) already experienced in marking O and A-level papers, with a commitment to the age-old phonics method of teaching children to read, which she had often used in private lessons at home with children who had problems.

But no teacher training college she applied to would even grant her an interview. So she devised a trick. She applied to Nene College in Northampton, masquerading as "Sharon Strill", a 41-year-old Afro-Caribbean school dinner lady from Brixton, holder of a BA in sociology from Sheffield. She spattered her application form with jargon and spelling mistakes. Ms Strill's application at once found favour, and she was invited for interview.

This neat reflection on our times delighted the press and interested many parents who shared her misgivings about look-and-say, the reading method that relies on visual memory and predominates in infant schools. Now, John Patten, the education secretary, who like most middle-aged parents learned to read by the phonics (c-a-spells cat) method, has voiced his doubts. Too, parents have long been nonplussed to find that their children are not taught the sounds letters make — a comprehensible system, as well as an efficient one — but are expected to pick up reading skills by recognition. Parents, myself included, have known the frustration of watching their children stare in bewilderment at words, waiting for the penny to drop (as it gradually does) without being given any guidelines.

"Of course most children do learn to read, whatever the method," Mrs Garfield says, "and bright



First there was the word: Annis Garfield is worried by the look-and-say technique of teaching

little girls with good memories quickly pick up reading by look-and-say. But whenever a child needs remedial reading lessons, they return to phonics. So why not use them from the start?"

Tessa Strickland, a publisher, got in touch with Mrs Garfield as a result of the Sharon Strill episode.

**"Whenever a child needs remedial reading lessons, they return to phonics. So why not use them from the start?"**

Would she like to produce her own, old-fashioned, no-nonsense reading primer? As it happened, Mrs Garfield had already written one. She had used it, together with her home-made alphabet discs with pictures she had drawn herself, whenever people sent their children to her for tutoring and with her own two children. "I wrote it first when my daughter Emmy brought home an envelope of 'interesting words' on flashcards from her primary school, without being taught what sound each letter makes. How better to confuse a child than by giving her 'yesterday' 'toy' and 'mummy' without explaining that 'y' can make these three different sounds? Otherwise they just use guesswork, which is what look-and-say essentially is."

At six, Emmy was declared to have a reading age of 11 "A silly measurement," Mrs Garfield says, "but even the dimmest child can't go wrong if taught properly." Mrs

Garfield's mother also taught reading privately, and wrote a book called *Teaching and Dyslexia* (as in Lewis Carroll), because in her view dyslexia only meant that teacher and parent had approached reading in the wrong way.

Mrs Garfield herself enjoyed an

intellectually rigorous childhood with her three brothers and one sister as the children of a Cambridge classics don. Professor J.S. Morrison, former president of Wolfson College, All the children learnt to read at home before going to school, and each was expected to recite a poem every day at lunch.

In the study of her farmhouse in Oxfordshire, with horses grazing in the paddock, is her collection of alphabet discs, metal badges with clever drawings illustrating each letter in a graphic way. "Do you remember how Frank Churchill in *Emma* refers to a child's 'box of letters'? Every child had a box of letters then. Children's minds haven't changed, and the primed word hasn't changed, so why children were at that first bewildered stage, there had been some emphasis at the very start on single-syllable words explained by simple phonics. And I wish I had had Annis Garfield's book then."

Mrs Garfield treasures her old copy of *Reading Without Tears* by Mrs Fawell Lee Mortimer, the Victorian classic primer last reprinted in 1936. She had written to

Deaf to advice, blind to change. Brian Cox argues that generations of children have been betrayed by political dogma

Both Labour and Conservative secretaries of state must take much of the blame for a series of harmful interferences in state education during the past 30 years. In the 1960s the problem was that in many classrooms children were given too much freedom to choose their own activities. Edward Short, Labour's secretary in 1969, supported such liberty, and said my call in the Black Paper for a return to the disciplines of study was "one of the blackest days for education in the past one hundred years". In my new book, *The Great Betrayal*, I describe the extraordinary changes of the 1960s which inflicted so much damage on some of our schools.

Today, the problem is very different. Conservative ministers, particularly Kenneth Clarke and John Patten, have undermined the morale of teachers by refusing to accept professional advice. Through the national curriculum they have been intent on imposing Conservative philosophy on the schools. If the Labour party wins the next election, presumably it will follow suit, and the curriculum will shift wildly according to political ideologies.

Two weeks ago Mr Patten announced that the National Curriculum Council will conduct another inquiry into the teaching of English. The statements made to the press by Mr Patten and David Paskall, the NCC chairman, have thrown English teachers into despair. There is a serious worry that if in 1993 the demands of Mr Patten are met the national curriculum will collapse in confusion and acrimony. Mr Patten is asking for changes which are not in accord with the findings of modern linguistics and which go against the practice of the best classroom teachers.

Mr Paskall said that in future there would be a statutory definition of "standard English". Mr Patten said that teachers would be expected to correct children's speech in both the classroom and the playground. In a press interview, Mr Paskall said that children should obey the rules of grammar, and that, for example, they should not split the infinitive.

During the past week I have talked to five leading academic linguists. All have reacted to these pronouncements with a mixture of hilarity and dismay. They are



Warning: Brian Cox says the morale of teachers is low

agreed that what Mr Patten is asking for is neither desirable nor possible.

Let me stress that children must be helped to write and speak standard English with clarity and precision, and that they must be corrected when their usage is sloppy or ambiguous. This was recommended firmly in the National Curriculum English Report of 1989. Standard English is the language of academic discourse and national politics.

But the teaching of spoken standard English creates problems of which Mr Patten seems unaware. Standard English keeps changing, and the standard English that I speak (aged 64) is not the

my generation to express hesitation or politeness. Such usages are changing.

Standard English also shifts over time. Today no sensible MP would use "he" as a generic pronoun. MPs say "he or she" so as not to annoy their female supporters. This was not true 20 years ago. Vocabulary also changes. No MPs today would call some of their constituents "half-caste". They would say "of mixed race", for "half-caste" implies contempt. This was not true in the 1950s. By the year 2000 the language will have changed again.

In these circumstances it is going to be very difficult for teachers to know how to correct spoken standard English. A man or woman of 60 may be asking for old-fashioned vocabulary or grammar which the children are right to reject.

**There is a serious worry that if Mr Patten's demands are met the national curriculum will collapse in confusion**

Presumably Mr Patten intends that children should be tested to see if they can speak standard English correctly. At present the best teachers introduce Cockneys or Scousers to spoken standard English by rule play. This is a sensitive, difficult task, for children cannot be bludgeoned into altering their speech forms. To introduce formal tests of spoken English risks being counterproductive.

In all these examples Mr Patten and Mr Paskall are asking graduates in English to teach in ways they know to be inadequate or wrong. Of course, the present national curriculum in English can be improved. I accept, for example, that the programmes of study could include more explanation of how phonics should be used in the teaching of reading.

Mr Patten wants children of 14 to be tested in grammar and Shakespeare. What kinds of tests are possible? In the 18th century grammarians practised their skills by correcting Shakespeare's grammatical errors. Is this what Mr Patten has in mind?

● Brian Cox's *The Great Betrayal*, *Memoirs of a Life in Education*, is published this week by Chapman, £17.99.

How the boarding tradition has been transformed

## Canterbury tales

I naturally sympathise with those whose lives have been damaged by their boarding school experience — especially as my own days at school were far from happy.

It was not so much the long separation from parents who in those days rarely visited, nor the bullying, but the sense that in the eyes of those who mattered, I was worthless largely because I was no games player. As a result one was thought to have a feeble personality, something which had to be unscrambled many years later.

So why at 50 did I become headmaster of England's oldest public school? On the way to Canterbury I remembered that I had never asked at interview whether boys were still beaten. I knew I could not do it. I need not have worried. The boarding school of my youth is now as much history as the Inquisition.

Dormitories are replaced by bedsits expressing their occupants' personalities with posters, plants, fridges, stick insects and stuffed toys. No longer are there uniform sheets and counterpanes but brightly coloured duvets. Beatings, fagging and physical bullying are things of the past. New boys and girls readily acknowledge the kindness of their seniors.

Nor are parents excluded. Indeed, they are positively encouraged to be at school whenever possible. Most pupils live within two hours of home, so there are frequent commutes and goings. The gulf between school and home has all but vanished, one being an extension of the other.

What I remember of school was the relentless

depersonalisation, attempting to ensure that I conformed to the system. Today's schooling is directed at developing the individual, enabling pupils to discover their own personality. There is no set type but a whole range of different boys and girls, each contributing in their own way to the life of the community.

Games and the voluntary cadet force are not there to mould personality but to

**VIEWPOINT**

Anthony Phillips



enhance it, as are a vast variety of other activities in which music, art and drama are central. What matters is that pupils discover something in which they excel and can properly be respected for — variety, not uniformity, is the order of the day.

An elaborate personal tutorial system ensures weekly monitoring of academic study, and personal development. Too, pastoral care lies at the centre of all academic appointments. Along with resident matrons, chaplains, doctors and counsellors, the staff work as a team divided among houses so that the problems of pupils are known and faced.

Neither staff nor pupils are afraid to admit that life is not simple. Far from encouraging the stiff upper lip, pupils are taught that nobody can find his or her identity alone, that failure may be our greatest learning point.

Nobody could claim that boarding was right for every pupil, but, like my own son, many actively seek it. Boarding does demand some sacrifices of privacy and not all are made for community living, but in an environment where respect for the individual is paramount, the lessons of community life can be invaluable.

Prep-schools do a good job in ensuring that the right pupils proceed to boarding and, where mistakes are made, senior schools actively encourage a return to day school, sometimes in the face of strong parental disappointment. In many families, both parents are working and modern boarding avoids both long travelling and a lack of existence, while at the same time encouraging easy access to children.

Alas some children are dumped, their presence at home — often one or other of their parents' homes — being an inconvenience. For these children boarding becomes a sanctuary, the one secure place in a very uncertain world.

Growing up is a painful business. However loving parents are, there will still be anguish, mistakes and scars. Boarding does, though, provide an ambience where parents find that they need not stand alone, and where, paradoxically, family values can not only be maintained but strengthened.

● Canon Phillips is headmaster of King's School, Canterbury.

## Still teaching across frontiers

One of the great post-war educational experiments celebrates its 30th anniversary this month. Atlantic College, the world's first international sixth form college, has proved that an apparently Utopian enterprise can survive the pressures of the late 20th century.

Founded by Dr Kurt Hahn, the architect of the Outward Bound movement, to promote peace and international understanding through education, it now accommodates 350 students from 77 countries at the 13th-century St Donat's Castle campus in South Wales. Most have their £9,250 annual fees paid by industry, governments or local authorities.

The various countries' selection committees look for young people who are in sympathy with the college's philosophy of hard work, service and tolerance.

The latter is vital, because the college seeks to turn traditional enemies into friends. A black South African from Alexandra township, who saw his father, brother and uncle shot dead in front of him, has had to learn to get on with white students. An abused British girl who has lived in various children's homes since she was eight is starting to trust people again.

"Living here gives you an open mind and gets rid of tunnel vision," says Naomi Sedney, a Dutch student. "You grow up four years rather than two. When I go home on holiday I find it more difficult to relate to my former schoolfriends because I've experienced so much here."

The caring environment means that Nicole Lee, a Canadian, can no longer watch the news in a disinterested fashion. "We see pictures of famine in Somalia and realise that someone in the college has lived through a situation like that. It is so much more personal, and we feel we must help."

Atlantic College was an experiment that, after 30 years, is a glorious example of successful internationalism

The students are all young people with higher education potential who can contribute to as well as benefit from the Atlantic experience. "They may come in with A grades at GCSE or have spent their teenage years at an Ethiopian refugee camp. Whatever their background, they are welcome," says Colin Jenkins, the principal. "One of our former students, an Iranian nomad who had lived his entire life in a tent, had only attended a tribal school. He is now a graduate engineer, testament to the fact that we can help all students achieve their potential."

Some students, such as a Russian girl who completed her course this summer, cannot speak a word of English when they arrive. But intensive tuition ensures that they are fluent by the time they leave.

The same goes for a second modern language. Some of the African and Asian students have never heard French or German before. They need to learn the languages from scratch — and pass an exam in the new language at the end of their second year.

Although students soak up international experiences informally, they also participate in weekly "national evenings", where they sample each other's culture and cuisine. More formally, they attend world development conferences covering global issues such as the environment and world religions.

This was a revelation for Lai Rong, from China. "I've started to think about the existence of religion for the first time," he says. "In China, I had no idea what religion was, but now I appreciate that people can have different beliefs. The college has brought

me into contact with western ideas and, at the same time, made me more aware of my Chinese roots. But by learning about other cultures I can better respect other people's points of view."

It was to incorporate such internationalism into the curriculum that Atlantic College decided to abandon A levels in 1971. "We felt that they were too restrictive," Mr Jenkins says, "so we switched to the International Baccalaureate, a qualification now accepted for university entrance in 100 countries. Unlike A levels it gives depth and breadth, developing scientists who are literate and numerate art specialists."

Students study six subjects, three at high and three at subsidiary level. They must take their own language, a modern language, an arts subject, a science option, maths, and one other option. Each subject is marked out of seven, giving a total of 42 marks. Every year, the vast majority of students go on to university. Since 1962, Atlantic College's students have graduated from 400 of the world's universities.

To complete the IB require-

ments, students must also undertake at least four hours of community service a week. Some work with blind children at a Bridgend special school, while others help mentally handicapped patients at a local hospital.

Best known is the sea rescue service. Thirty years ago, Atlantic initiated Britain's first co-ordinated cliff, beach and inshore rescue service. Since then the students have saved 200 lives. Rear Admiral Desmond Hoare, the college's first principal, designed the Atlantic class of lifeboat now used extensively by the RNLI, and the students man their own boat, patrolling 15 miles of coastline.

IOLA SMITH

WISDOM AND COMPASSION: THE SACRED ART OF TIBET

A private view at the Royal Academy of Art

TO HELP Times readers to enjoy the exhibition at leisure, we have arranged two private viewing evenings, on September 29 and October 12, from 6.30pm to 8.30pm, during which wine from Baron Philippe de Rothschild and canapés will be served. Tickets cost £10 each, which includes a free gallery guide, worth £1.50, a Tibet exhibition poster, worth £6.95 and a gift of a Tibetan notebook, worth £2.95.

The exhibition is sponsored by Silhouette Eyewear, Vistech International and Redab (UK), in association with The Times. In addition to the two private viewing evenings at the Royal Academy, Times readers will be admitted to the exhibition on public days from today until December 13 at a £1.60 saving. Tickets will cost £3.40 instead of the full price of £5, on presentation of the voucher below.

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Please send me — invitation(s) to The Times Tibet Exhibition private viewing evening on

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## Court of Appeal

## Ballot not invalidated by strike

Newham London Borough Council v National and Local Government Officers Association

Before Lord Justice Neill, Lord Justice Woolf and Lord Justice Butler-Sloss

[Judgment September 11]

A ballot seeking to elect an industrial dispute was not invalidated under section 7(3)(a) of the Employment Act 1980 by the fact that some members of the union involved were already on strike following earlier ballots.

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by the National and Local Government Officers Association (Nalco) from a decision of the Employment Appeal Tribunal (EAT) which had granted interlocutory injunctions in favour of Newham London Borough Council. Leave to appeal to the House of Lords was refused.

The effect of section 10(1) of the Trade Union Act 1984, as amended by the Employment Act 1988 and Schedule 2 to the Employment Act 1990 is that an act done by a trade union to induce a person to take part, or continue to take part, in industrial action was not unlawful if the act was not done in pursuance of a decision of the union or its officers to take industrial action.

Section 7 of the 1980 Act provides: "(2) Industrial action shall not be regarded for the purposes of section 10 of the 1984 Act... as having the support of a ballot unless... the following conditions are satisfied."

"(3) The conditions are that—(a) there must have been a call by the trade union to take part or continue to take part in industrial

action to which the ballot relates, or any authorisation or endorsement by the union of any such industrial action, before the date of the ballot."

Mr John Hendy, QC and Ms Tess Gill for Nalco; Mr Peter Birns, QC and Mr Christopher Makey for Newham.

LORD JUSTICE WOOLF said that the questions were whether the judge had been entitled to conclude that there was an arguable case that Nalco had contravened section 7(3) and whether, assuming that there had been a ballot complying with section 7(3), the dispute which it related had already been resolved prior to the application to the judge. The judge's decision on the second point had been in Nalco's favour.

The dispute arose out of financial constraints on Newham resulting in its having made certain employees redundant. On January 7, 1992, three of those employees, in the poll tax section of the finance department, had taken strike action to protest against the redundancies. That had been followed by two further strikes, preceded by ballots, by officers in other sections.

On June 22, the poll tax section officers had returned to work. They had subsequently been offered permanent re-employment. On June 19, however, the union had decided to escalate the strike, and ballot papers had been sent to all members employed by Newham.

The proposed strike action was to be in opposition to the compulsory redundancies in the poll tax section and to Newham's threat to dismiss those strikers.

The ballot had resulted in a majority in favour of strike action, and a strike of Nalco's members generally had begun. It was in relation to that strike that

the present proceedings had been commenced.

It was clear to his Lordship from two documents of June 19 that, while Nalco had been demonstrating that it wanted industrial action to be extended to other members in addition to those already on strike, it had not then been calling on them to strike or authorising or endorsing their striking but had been communicating Nalco's decision to authorise a ballot of all its members with a view to more extensive industrial action being taken and indicating the manner in which the ballot was going to be carried out.

In other words, so far as those employees who were not already on strike were concerned, the effect of the documents was to encourage their striking but not to call on them to do so.

Mr Birns submitted that it was for the court to determine objectively whether the party who contended that there was still a dispute was acting reasonably.

Mr Hendy submitted that for a dispute to continue it was sufficient if the side which still regarded itself as being in dispute honestly and genuinely believed that that was the position.

With modification, his Lordship accepted Mr Hendy's general approach. Adopting that modified approach, the question was whether Newham could establish a triable case that the issues identified in the ballot papers had been resolved prior to the orders being made by the judge.

If industrial action had not already started, the degree of difference between the original terms of employment of the poll tax section strikers and the terms of re-employment subsequently offered to them would almost certainly not have resulted in industrial action.

However, once industrial action was taken, attitudes hardened and his Lordship accepted that there was still a real dispute over the issue.

On the second question in the ballot paper, his Lordship only indicated a tentative view that it could be beyond Newham's powers to enter into an agreement not to dismiss employees engaged in unlawful activities.

If that was so, then if the only question that remained to be resolved was as to whether there was beyond the power of a public body, that would not be a live issue justifying the continuation of industrial action.

His Lordship hoped that both sides would want to avoid causing any further hardship to residents in Newham, and, in the limited area of real dispute that remained, he would urge them to try to resolve their differences without further industrial action.

LORD JUSTICE NEILL and LORD JUSTICE BUTLER-SLOSS agreed.

Solicitors: CPS, Kingston.

They had already been the subject of a ballot, and the further ballot had not related and had not been intended to relate to the industrial action already being taken.

It was true that, after the further ballot had authorised broader industrial action, the earlier industrial action would have been subsumed in that broader action, but that did not mean that the later ballot had been in any way concerned with the earlier action.

The second issue raised the question as to the position in law where one side to an industrial dispute considered that the dispute was resolved and the other considered that it was not.

Mr Birns submitted that it was for the court to determine objectively whether the party who contended that there was still a dispute was acting reasonably.

Mr Hendy submitted that for a dispute to continue it was sufficient if the side which still regarded itself as being in dispute honestly and genuinely believed that that was the position.

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LORD JUSTICE NEILL and LORD JUSTICE BUTLER-SLOSS agreed.

Solicitors: CPS, Kingston.

Regina v Lewisham London Borough Council, Ex parte Dolan

Before Sir Louis Blom-Cooper, QC

[Judgment August 17]

In assessing the suitability of accommodation for the needs of a homeless person, a local authority could separate medical needs from social needs, for initial consideration by those qualified in each area, provided that the ultimate decision was the result of a composite assessment of all relevant factors.

Sir Louis Blom-Cooper, QC, sitting as a deputy judge of the Queen's Bench Division, had allowed Melanie Jane Dolan's application for an order of certiorari to quash Lewisham London Borough Council's decision, dated May 1, 1990, to refuse to offer her alternative accommodation on the

ground that its initial offer constituted an offer of suitable accommodation within section 69 of the Housing Act 1985, as substituted by section 14 of the Housing and Planning Act 1986.

Mr Mark Sutton for the applicant; Mr Martin Hodgson for the local authority.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the sole issue related to a question of procedural irregularity. In determining whether the proffered accommodation was suitable could the local authority separate the medical, including the mental, condition of the applicant from the social factors relevant to her housing needs?

And, if it could treat the two aspects separately, should the ultimate decision reflect the totality of the material relevant to her case for suitable accommodation?

Subject to an important qualification, his Lordship did not consider it to be impermissible for a local authority to separate the medical aspects, and submit them to a medical adviser, from the non-medical aspects.

His Lordship did, however, think that such a distinction of the two aspects was artificial and ran counter to contemporary views that the process of handling cases in the area of social policy and practice called for a multi-disciplinary involvement and collective decision-making involving all the relevant disciplines.

The qualification was that, if the local authority deemed it suitable for reasons of practical administration to have of the medical aspects from the non-medical and social, professional advice from a person with medical qualifications, it had nevertheless to ensure that the ultimate decision was taken on the

basis of all the relevant material. It was not sufficient to take on board the medical adviser's conclusions as to the applicant's medical needs.

The decision-maker had to weigh all the medical factors, which no doubt had properly informed the medical adviser's conclusions, along with all the non-medical factors.

Dichotomy was permissible for initial evaluation. Unification of the two aspects was crucial at the moment of decision-making.

The local authority's separation of the medical and non-medical factors had remained up to the point of the decision.

There had been no composite consideration. Accordingly, the decision was flawed and would be quashed.

Solicitors: S. J. Oliver & Co., Ltd.; Mr Jonathan Waldman, Cardiff.

## Looking beyond given reason for deduction

Fairfield Ltd v Skinner

Before Mr Justice Hutchison, Mr K. Graham and Mr J. C. Ramsey

[Judgment July 27]

When considering whether an employer was entitled to make a deduction from an employee's wages on the ground that it was required or authorised to be made by a statutory provision or term of the employee's contract within the meaning of section 11(1a) of the Wages Act 1986, an industrial tribunal should look beyond the proffered reason for the deduction and examine the factual justification.

The Employment Appeal Tribunal dismissed an appeal by the employer, Fairfield Ltd, from its decision of an industrial tribunal in June 1990, that it had made unlawful deductions from the pay of its employee, Mr Wayne Skinner.

Mr Purdy, representative for the employer, the employee did not appear and was not represented.

MR JUSTICE HUTCHISON said that the employee, a van

driver, had been employed on terms whereby the employer was entitled to deduct from his wages sums due for damage to the company vehicle, excess private mileage or private telephone calls.

The industrial tribunal had upheld his claim of underpayment and found that the sum due to him in wages had been reduced. It found that the sum deducted for damage to his van was not justified as it had been adequately repaired.

He said that if the ground on

which the employer based his decision was within section 11(1a) that was an end of the matter and the tribunal was not entitled to ask as a matter of fact, whether the sums should be deducted.

The appeal tribunal disagreed. They thought that a few days before there was a dispute as to justification for a deduction the industrial tribunal should embark on an examination of whether the deductions were sustainable in fact.

He said that if the ground on

## No valid notice of assignment

Hercules Piling Ltd and Hercules Piling Ltd against another v Tilbury Construction Ltd

The mere receipt by a debtor of a document on discovery did not constitute valid notice of the assignment of the benefit of a contract.

MR JUSTICE HIRST said that on discovery in the arbitration proceedings an assets sale agreement had come to the notice of the respondents' solicitors. The respondents had submitted that discovery of that document had constituted notice of assignment.

His Lordship was unable to agree. The whole object of the notice to the debtor was to protect the assignee, since after receipt of that notice the debtor paid the assignor at his peril.

It followed that to constitute valid notice to the debtor of the kind of formal notification by the assignee, or possibly by the assignor on his behalf, the debtor in order to discharge his obligation

## Tape concession not binding

Regina v Sinclair and Another

Before Lord Justice Farquharson, Mr Justice Tudor Evans and Mr Justice Roulger

[Judgment August 7]

Acceptance of an agreed summary of tape-recorded interviews was a concession by counsel and did not exclude the later admission of the tapes before the jury.

The Court of Appeal, Criminal Division, so held quashing the convictions at Kingston Crown Court Judge Baker and a jury of Devon Anthony Sinclair for indecent assault and common assault and of Hayden Peters for indecent assault.

Mr Edmund Alexander, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for Sinclair; Mr Simon Myers, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for

Peters; Mr Peter Finnigan, who did not appear below, for the Crown.

LORD JUSTICE FARQUHARSON said that in the course of his cross-examination by Mr Alexander, Peters had begun to go beyond what he had said in his lengthy tape-recorded interview with the police.

Mr Alexander had applied to the judge for permission to play the tape in court, although counsel had previously agreed that only a summary should go before the jury. The application had been refused.

It was important that the court should be clear as to the position regarding tapes. The practice of agreeing a summary was a concession by counsel on both sides. It was a conditional concession.

It did not mean that thereafter

the tapes could not be played. That would depend on circumstances.

If an issue was thrown up during the trial which had not been resolved by admitting the tapes, they should be admitted before the jury.

If it was to show a negative, there was no need for the tapes to be played. Instead counsel could jointly agree that the jury be told nothing was said about the matter on the tapes.

Sometimes the tapes would contain positive evidence in which case it might be necessary to play them. Matters could arise which were not anticipated when summaries were agreed and it was wrong that counsel should have their hands tied.

The convictions would be quashed on other grounds.

Solicitors: CPS, Kingston.

## PERSONAL

## CONTRACTS &amp; TENDERS

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## LEGAL NOTICES

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## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

**DEAR MUMMY GRAND**  
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LIFE & TIMES MONDAY SEPTEMBER 21 1992

**CHANNEL 4**

- 6.00 Channel Four Daily (5521841)
- 9.25 Shows (88886599)
- 12.00 Defenders of the Wild. A look at the work of the rangers who patrol the Himalayan Bardia national park in Nepal (1). (Teletext) (89068)
- 1.00 Sesame Street. Early-learning series (95357)
- 2.00 Film: The Man I Love (1946, b/w) starring Ida Lupino and Robert Alda. Enjoyable melodrama about a night club singer who goes to work for a gangster to save her married sister from his unwanted advances. Directed by Raoul Walsh (432131)
- 3.40 The Three Stooges. In How High is Up? (b/w) (5507808)
- 4.00 The Garden Club. Series exploring plots and private gardens around the country (1). (Teletext) (685)
- 4.30 Coward and Whiteley. Richard Whiteley presents another round of the words and numbers game (5) (570)
- 5.00 Late Late Show. The first of a new series of Dublin's long-running music and chat show hosted by Gay Byrne (3) (1957)
- 6.00 Streetwise. Drama series about a team of London-based cycle couriers (1). (Teletext) (173)
- 6.30 The Wonder Years. American comedy series about growing up in the 1960s (15)
- 7.00 Channel 4 News. (Teletext) Weather (274599)
- 7.25 Comment (483889)
- 8.00 Brookside. Soap set in a suburban Merseyside close. (Teletext) (3) (1334)
- 8.30 Evening Shade. Small-town America comedy series starring Bud Reynolds as a former professional footballer now coaching the local high school team (3) (7811)
- 9.00 Traveller's Tale. South of the River.  
● CHOICE: The wateryway in question is the river which marks the northern boundary of Senegal and the beginning of black Africa. The playwright and novelist Brian Thompson starts his journey on the river bank and moves southwards, offering a snapshot of the country today but equally concerned with exploring its history. Senegal has two untested claims to fame, as the first and last slave market in west Africa and as an unhappy colony of the French. But since the French left 30 years ago the country has enjoyed political stability, religious tolerance and an enviable lack of social tension. Thompson's main historical question for Senegal's version of lean on a 20-year-old peasant girl who during the Vichy French occupation of 1940 heard the voice of God telling her to remove the white people from her land. (Teletext) (3266)



**A bit of a wedding: Jason and Pagett, centre (10.00pm)**

**10.00 A Bit of a Do.** The first of a re-run of David Nobbs's acclaimed comedy series starring David Jason, Gwen Taylor, Nicola Pagett and Paul Chapman. (Televised) (6353)

**11.00 Beyond Belief: Religion on Trial.**  
© **SICR:** Sir Denis Forman chairs the first of three programmes in which religion is put "on trial" by humanism. Leading for the prosecution is the philosopher and humanist Anne Kelleher, while the barrister Anthony Scrivener QC puts religion's case. Each side calls witnesses. The debate tonight covers sexual morality and the position of women. Although there is no jury to offer a verdict, the dispassionate way that Kelleher wins on points. Or perhaps religion is easier to attack than defend. Kelleher's argument is that religion promotes misery, poverty and violence and degrades women. She cites a Muslim tradition of circumcising and the opposition to women's dress. Scrivener is forced to concede some of this while stressing religion's emphasis on compassion and humility and the benevolent power of faith (30686)

**12.00 Eleven Miles.** A documentary about the Baule people, a nomadic community of folk singers who wander around Bengal (16123629). Ends at 2.55am

## ad's Top Ten Goldenberg Inter

[illegible]

## 43 Woodhurst Road, London W3 6SS

(5) **Starc on FM**  
5.55am Sports Forecast 6.00  
News Briefing, and 6.02  
Weather 8.10 Farming Today  
6.25 Prayer for the Day 6.30  
Today, and 6.30, 7.00, 7.30,  
8.00, 8.30 News 6.45 Business  
News 6.55 News  
7.05, 7.25 Sports News 8.35  
The Week on 4

8.43 **A Case of Bananas:** Tony  
Starc visits Ronald McDonald-  
Maurice's light-hearted  
autobiographical account of  
his days as a British judge in  
the South Pacific (1/5) 6.58  
Weather  
9.05 **News**  
9.05 **The Week**, with Melvyn  
Bragg (5)  
10.00 **News: The Year in Question**  
(PM only). John Humphrys

there is a report on politics  
and art in Cuba; and a review  
of the Welsh National Opera's  
production of *Electra* (5)  
4.45 **Short Story:** The only on the  
grey, by John Collier. Read by  
Nigel Arnot  
PM 5.50 Sports Forecast  
6.00 **5 o'Clock News**  
6.30 **The News Quiz:** Barry  
Cowan, Lesley Ingham, Aled  
Jones, Ian Hисло and Clive  
Anderson (7)  
7.00 **News 7:05 The Archers** (5)  
7.25 **The News of Trans Ametec:**  
Kobak visits the International Festival of World  
Writing at St Malo (5) (7)  
7.45 **The Monday Play: Dramatic**  
**Wives**  
● CHOICE: Louise Page's play

## 43 Woodhurst Road, London W3 6SS

News and The Birmingham Evening Mail (c)

10.00 *Sty & Weather* (LW only) from St. Peter's Anglican Church on the Isles of Solay

10.15 *The Pilgrim's Progress* (LW only): John Bunyan's allegory, adapted in 25 parts (16)

10.30 *Woman's Hour* reveals Barry Humphries, the man behind Dame Edna Everage, into 11.00 News

11.30 *Money Box* Live: 071-580 4444, with Vincent Duggley. Lines open from 10am

12.00 *You and Yours*, with John Howard

12.25pm *Road Britain Quiz*: London (Irene Thomas and Eric Smith) versus the Isles (John Barker and Margaret Lesser). Chaired by Gordon Clough and Anthony Quilton (c) 12.55 Weather

1.00 *The World at One*, with James Naughton in London and Nick Clarke in Paris

1.40 *The Archers* (1.35 Shipping)

2.00 *News: The Angel of Rome*, by Neville Wrenchurst. The story of Alessandro Mendini, the architect, who died alone and forgotten in Rome in 1922. With John Durrine (c)

3.30 *Beyond Belief*: Ludovic Kennedy cross-examines John Gummer, MP

4.00 News 4.05 *Kaleidoscope*: Travel writer Paul Theroux contrasts his latest book, *The Happy Life of Oceania*, with ambition trying to make it in a man's world. It is superficially formulaic: a travelogue in Cairo with a British diplomat (James Wilby), his second wife (Janet Maw) to whom he once played second fiddle, and their one-time university history tutor (Maureen O'Brien) with whom the diplomat once had an affair. But the structure is the last thing the play is about. Page expands her three-sided debate far beyond the boundaries of love and diplomacy, and her arguments must, therefore, be listened to very carefully (c)

5.15 *Teleshopping* (c) (1)

9.45 *The Grandstand World Tonight* (c) 9.59 Weather

10.00 *The World Tonight*, with Robin Lustig (c)

10.45 *A Look at the Times*: Talking at the Gates, James Campbell's biography of the black American writer James Brown, read by John Brumwell (1/10) (c)

11.00 *Music Binding*: Cunt 1950s comedy (c)

11.30 *Q & A*: Unquote: Nigel Rees, with guests Bernard Bessie, Patrick Garland, Gemma O'Connor and Sir David Attenborough (c)

12.00-12.43pm News, into 12.27: Weather 12.33 Shipping Forecast 12.43 As World Service Mail only

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m/1099kHz/275m/19.475-59.8 Radio 2: FM 89-90.2, Radio 3: FM 90.2-92.4, Radio 4: 198kHz/1515m/ FM 92.4-94.6, Radio 5: 699kHz/4433m, 909kHz/530m, LBC: 1125kHz/2615m/ FM 97.3, Classic FM: 102.3m/433m, Radio 6: 102.3m/433m, Radio 6.5: 104.5m/433m, Radio 6.5: 648kHz/433m, Classic FM: FM 100-102